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Alaskan Highway Opened; Nazis Exterminating Jews; Rationing Closes Schools

The World's Day—October 29, 1942

Washington: Al-Can Road Opens Weeks Ahead

The Alaskan Highway is open weeks ahead of schedule, and will pour supplies into advanced bases all winter, Secretary of War Stimson disclosed. [Page 3.]

Nationals of Australia, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia registered for the draft in this country have been given the option of joining their own fighting forces or those of the United States, if called. Previously, only nationals of Canada, Great Britain, India, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa had this option.

All wages and most salaries up to $5,000 will be administered under decentralized machinery to be operating in from 10 to 15 days, the War Labor Board announced. Wage-Hour Division field offices of the Labor Department will be used.

Navy enlistments from vital war industries have been forbidden except after release by local draft boards.

Charging the Maritime Commission had "rashly dissipated and misused" public funds, Senator Aiken (R) of Vermont asked a congressional inquiry.

Discarded silk and nylon stockings will be collected for salvage beginning Nov. 16, through depots at retail stores throughout the United States.

Compulsory mobilization of manpower for industry will not be pressed by the White House for some time, according to reliable reports.

In two directions the War Production Board cut down on materials. Six power and irrigation projects in the Far West received "stop work" orders. Temporary orders withheld new priorities for privately-financed war housing.

The inactive status period granted newly-inducted draftees before they begin military service was ordered cut from two weeks to one week by the War Department, effective Nov. 1, because of the recent deferment of Agricultural workers, requested as a matter of national necessity by the War Manpower Commission.

In Europe: Britons Warned of Nazi Purpose

Archbishop of Canterbury warned Britons of the "settled (Nazi) purpose to exterminate the Jewish people," as reports from Belgium indicated that mass deportations of Belgian Jews was continuing. Six hundred Jews, including women, were reported to have been sent from Liege to an unknown destination and 181 others were reported sent to Malines to join a contingent leaving for Upper Silesia and the Ukraine. [Page 10.]

Military and physical training for all pupils from the first to tenth grade in Russian schools was decreed by the Council of People's Commissars. Training periods are to range from one hour a week for the first grade to five hours a week for the tenth.

Earthquakes shook Istanbul, Smyrna and other places in Western Turkey, according to dispatches to London which said no damage was done.

Germany has pledged food aid to Finland, it was claimed in a German radiocast heard in New York.

Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, arrived in Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, for a visit of several days, the Transocean Agency reported. General Oshima is accredited to Slovakia as well as Germany.

New England: Hub Oil Registration Extended

All public schools in Boston close tomorrow, Friday, because fuel-oil ration registration has had to be extended one day. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. [Page 5.]

Harvard University has begun to construct a "John Harvard Mall" on Town Hill, Charlestown, where the College's original benefactor preached to colonial settlers in 1638. [Page 2.]

Co-operate to get Christmas mail delivered on time, urges Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee. [Page 5.]

National: Shipyard Hours to Be Stabilized

Stabilization of working hours in all shipbuilding yards in the Gulf Coast area from Florida to Texas to prevent the shifting of workers will become effective not later than Jan. 1, 1943, as the result of an agreement reached at New Orleans in a session of the Gulf States shipbuilding conference.

At Milwaukee, the Office of Price Administration, in an attempt to enforce price ceilings on butter and eggs, filed injunction actions in Federal Court against 18 producers, wholesalers and retailers of those products in the Milwaukee area. The suits were believed to be the first of this kind in the nation to be filed since ceilings became effective Oct. 5.

In Detroit, a dispute over Sunday work closed three or four departments with about 3,000 employees at the Ford Motor Company's Rouge Plant, company and union spokesmen reported.

In Cincinnati, municipal service employees who went on a strike that stalled municipal functions were told by City Manager C. O. Sherrill they no longer were city employees. S. W. Duncan, a U. S. Conciliation Commissioner, conferred with representatives of the employees and city officials.

Americas: Mexico to Renew Tie With Russia

Mexico took the first step toward a renewal of diplomatic relations with Russia, following the lead of two other Latin-American states, when Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla said his country "would consider with satisfaction" such a renewal.

In Montevideo, authorized sources said the Uruguayan Government has instructed its Embassy in Washington to open negotiations through United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles for establishing diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

In Buenos Aires, Vice-Admiral Francisco Stewart, head of the Argentine merchant fleet, said an agreement had been reached with the U. S. Maritime Commission under which Argentina will devote 75 per cent of its available shipping to two-way trade with the United States.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Women Urged to Go to Polls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—Don't stay home from the polls next Tuesday just because you don't approve of either candidate,

That is the advice of Miss Marguerite Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, in reply to League members and others who are saying it is useless to go to the polls this year in their State because of the poor caliber of candidates.

"It is always possible to choose the lesser of two evils," Miss Wells declared.

Pointing out that the next Congress "will have to think globally," Miss Wells appealed to the electorate to follow up its vote this year by making their congressmen realize that "many people are not as easily satisfied with votes based on self or group interest as they have been in the past."

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Kaiser Sees Great Future For Air Cargo

Speed-breaking shipman in Boston proposes to beat own record of a ship every 10 days.

Henry J. Kaiser forecast here today a big postwar future for the 140-ton cargo airplanes with which he is pioneering, and predicted his shipbuilders would best considerably their present record of launching a ship in ten days.

The west coast speed marvel came to Boston to address the wartime conference of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts tonight. He was welcomed by old-time business associates, for a Boston concern, the Warren Bros. Company, first set him up in business on his own.

Mr. Kaiser told a press conference this morning:

We are on the eve of an enormous development of air cargo.

A tremendous organization for postwar planning should be set up at this time within the United States.

No Limit

Great step-ups in production have come through discard of traditional methods. There is no limit to human ingenuity, particularly American.

This is not a profit time. We can't possibly be doing these things in production for profit.

Besides air cargo, a second vital field is escort vessels, needed for protection against submarines. A huge improvement in the volume of escort vessels is on the way.

The vital thing is not to talk about something but go and do it.

Results accomplished by the Government are encouraging.

Basic Need

The basic need in production is raw materials. These come first and the supply should be expanded.

Though there has been a great increase in various materials, steel production has gone up only 8 or 10 per cent, and it is the basic material.

The press has done much to stimulate the great advance in war production.

Mr. Kaiser proved a friendly business man, without trace of high hat, who rambled along frankly on his projects, production needs, etc.

Emphasizing that he did not want to introduce any confusion by urging the beginning of postwar planning on a much larger scale than is now being ventured, he pointed to such effort as essential at this time.

Plans for Future

"We have to make plans for the future," he said. "I think there is a great work of this kind to do, and that it is so great that every organization in the country ought to take it up. It has got to be organized, and done in a separate way.

"People will work better when they see the end."

As a new hand in shipbuilding, he estimated that 150,000 workers were now employed in his eight yards on the Pacific coast.

He dwelt on how progress made

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Wartime conference of Associated Industries of Massachusetts: Page 2.

Germans Shift Offensive to Caucasus; Services to Draw First on New Oil Line; How Long Is a Work 'Week' in War?

Ickes stresses military needs are paramount on 24-inch pipe from Texas to New York.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—The extra 300,000 barrels of oil which will daily come over the world's largest pipeline from Southern Illinois to the eastern seaboard, beginning next June, will serve primarily to meet military needs, only incidentally to meet civilian needs, Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, emphasized today.

The extension of the pipeline from the Middle West to the East Coast, made possible by the allocation of the necessary steel by the War Production Board, will likely ease fuel and gasoline shortages for civilian uses appreciably but the demands of the war will take first call.

The first leg of the underground lubrication line is a 531-mile section from Longview, Texas, to Norris City, Ill., and will be completed in December, after which work will begin immediately on the eastward leg.

The line all the way from Texas to the East Coast, as now authorized, is virtually identical with that recommended by Mr. Ickes in July, 1941, but difficulty in obtaining material did not permit construction at that time.

Six Projects Halted

To make sure that scarce materials do not stop absolutely vital war projects, construction and installation work on six large power and irrigation projects in the West were ordered halted today by the War Production Board.

With announcement by the Tennessee Valley Authority earlier this week that work was being stopped on the Watauga and South Holston Dams in the northeastern part of the valley, today's WPB action brings to a total of eight the major public projects which have been affected.

All the following projects, sponsored by the United States Bureau of Reclamation and scheduled for completion either in 1944 or 1945, were called off:

Davis Dam, on the Colorado River west of Kingman, Ariz.

Colorado Big Thompson project, involving two dams on the western side of the Continental Divide, a tunnel to the eastern side and dams and power plants at three sites there.

Keswick Dam, on the Sacramento River in California below Shasta Dam.

Shasta Dam: the stop order covers one power unit, but the dam itself and two other units are not affected.

Anderson Ranch project, on the Fayette River northwest of Boise, Idaho.

Grand Coulee Dam, on the Columbia River in Washington. Two orders were issued, one applying to construction equipment and the

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Expanded hours cut in Britain as absentees increase and adverse factors arise.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29 — British authorities with more than three years of experience in controlling working hours in war factories have shown special interest when asked by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to comment on the proposal for a 56 hour work week in the United States.

Responsible British quarters are just now having to face realistically the question of absenteeism which is seen to be directly linked with hours of work. So considerable has absenteeism become in Great Britain that British observers are anxious to do all they can to help the United States benefit from British experience.

It is all an immensely complicated question with a mass of facts and figures which can be used by anyone with an ax to grind to prove almost anything. Like other features of Britain's wartime setup, control of working hours is by mixture of compulsory and voluntary methods.

Uncertain Overtime

Similarly, overtime payment is an elastic sort of arrangement reached between the Government, trade unions and industrialists, and based generally on the worker's right to receive overtime for hours in excess of the prewar working week of about 47 hours. This stands, no matter what the so-called standard minimum wartime working week may be.

British overtime payments are time and a quarter for the first hour or two hours a day in excess of the standard work week, time and a half for still further excess hours. Time and a half is paid for Saturday overtime and double time for Sundays.

Briefly, the British experience has been as follows:

In the first and so-called "phony" phase of the war, Britain's industrial practices went along much as before on the basis of the peacetime 47 or 48-hour week. Gradually the nation was getting into fuller production stride. But it took the fall of France and Dunkirk to shake the British into real appreciation of what this total war should mean in the factories of a nation fighting for its life.

Phase Two after Dunkirk was one of frenzied industry in British factories. Remarkable achievements helped to remedy Britain's state of unarmedness. Men and women worked 60, 70, 80 and even 90 hours a week. They worked till they dropped, as the Russians have done in Stalingrad, Leningrad and Moscow. Many of them realized they were actually fighting for their existence. It took bombs bursting near them to make others realize what that meant. But the majority of factory workers in Britain must have had bombs burst comparatively near them between September, 1940 and the spring of 1941.

Settling Down

In the third phase, as bombs became fewer, production flattened out into a more even and regular beat. The Government, anxious not to let the pendulum swing back too far from hours which were generally admitted to be too

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Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Arctic-to-Caucasus Battlefront

Upper: A water geyser spurts after a bomb directed at an aircraft carrier with a Russia-bound convoy strikes near it in the ocean. This convoy battled Axis torpedo planes and submarines for four days to land cargoes in an Arctic port. British sources termed it the "biggest Allied convoy." Picture was taken from the aircraft carrier. Lower: Black arrow indicates new German attack which has developed in the center of the Caucasus Mountains. Germans claim the capture of Nalchik. White arrow on Black Sea shows where Russians have begun to drive back the Germans.

Major naval battle is believed near about 400 miles north of Solomon Islands.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Mobilization of strong Japanese naval squadrons north of the Santa Cruz islands and around the American bases on the Fiji and New Hebrides Islands was being watched by the naval authorities as the fighting on Guadalcanal in the Solomons continued without change.

Meanwhile a new and unexpected move has switched interest to Russia.

The German habit of springing surprises was exemplified once more in the Caucasus, where a hitherto quiet sector 50 miles west of the Mozdok fighting, suddenly sprang into activity with the German capture of Nalchik.

This resort in the very center of the mountains appears to have been taken from the rear amid storms and blizzards sweeping over the passes. What the Germans can gain by a late fall attack in this sector is not clear. Nalchik is 50 miles from the Grozny oil fields and about the same distance from Ordzhonikidze, gateway to the Georgian highway through the Caucasus. There would seem to be little likelihood of their reaching either point during this campaign.

At Stalingrad, the Germans do not appear to have improved upon yesterday's 200-yard gain in the streets of the city.

In the Southern Pacific, the state of the struggle remains obscure. There is evidence that Japanese naval units north of the Santa Cruz Islands, 400 miles from the Solomons, and also in the waters of the American island bases stretching to the southeast, outnumber American naval forces, which are heavily taken up with convoying duties. There is every prospect of a vitally important naval battle in the near future.

At the moment, however, there is no evidence of the Japanese being able to send ships to strengthen their forces facing the American defenders of Guadalcanal. On his side, General MacArthur continues his long-range bombings of Japanese bases, his airmen having hit two ships in Rabaul harbor, New Britain, and damaged other bases.

Elsewhere on the various fronts there was no appreciable change. The British Eighth Army under Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery had made no forward move since Tuesday—partly no doubt owing to the need of caution in view of Marshal Rommel's skill in setting ambushes, partly to avoid overheavy losses in men.

Much of the active work is being assigned to the Anglo-American air squadrons, which have been bombing Axis supply lines as far away as Crete, as well as keeping Axis fighters occupied at the front.

The effectiveness of the Allied air forces elsewhere is shown in further reports on the week-end raid on Milan. More than 80 planes participated and 700 fires were started. Strange to say, despite the size of the raid, the Milanese appeared to be unprepared for it and were shopping and cycling through the streets when the raiders arrived.

MacArthur Denies Politics, Praises Australia's Effort

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 29 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a formal statement yesterday declared that he had "no political ambitions whatsoever" and that he planned to retire again to private life if he survived the war.

General MacArthur's remarks were made in comment on an article written by Joseph C. Harsch in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 26, in which Mr. Harsch pointed out that efforts to build up the commander into a political figure, without any encouragement from the General himself, had contributed to the establish-

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By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 29—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's praise of Australia's war effort, made in the same statement in which he disclaimed political ambitions for himself, is regarded here as a long-overdue reply to frequent and often incomplete comment in the United States.

It is felt especially that General MacArthur has answered charges made by Hanson Baldwin, military writer for the New York Times. Mr. Baldwin asserted that the General's position had been rendered difficult by Australia's internal politics, that Australian labor's insistence upon its rights had hampered the United Nations efforts, and that what had been accomplished in Australia was largely due to American effort.

[Australian Foreign Minister H. V. Evatt took issue with Mr. Baldwin in a statement issued in Sydney on Monday and distributed by the Associated Press.]

Anyone who has been in this country for any time knows that the charge that labor's attitude towards the war has caused the major burden of work to fall upon Americans is more ill founded than General MacArthur's contrary remark that "no nation in the world is making a more supreme effort than Australia."

Truth in Between

The truth lies somewhere in between. While this country has made remarkable strides toward full wartime economy since Pearl Harbor, there is still considerable slack to be taken up. A revolution in national economy cannot be brought about overnight. But the policy of the present Government is to bring about that revolution in the shortest time by picking its way carefully through political and economic pitfalls.

Australia's achievement is that more than one seventh of its 7,000,000 population is either in the armed forces or directly engaged in war industry. By the end of

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Board's Report Outlines Ways To End Bars to Negroes in Jobs

With Massachusetts facing a critical labor shortage, Bay State Negroes are still excluded from employment in vital concerns, the Massachusetts Commission on Employment Problems of Negroes told Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a report today.

The report, based on a two-year investigation of the problem, made seven recommendations to eliminate "all barriers and restrictions against the employment of Negroes."

"The Commission," the report said, "being convinced after such investigation as it has been able to make that the Negro citizens of the Commonwealth are denied opportunities with the general population for support and for economic and cultural development, submit to Your Excellency the following recommendations:

1. That the Governor recommend appointment of a legislative commission to investigate the conditions of the colored urban population of the Commonwealth, including employment, housing, health, education, delinquency and crime. The commission would have power to recommend any improvements necessary and to include in its report any amendment and additions to the law necessary to put these into effect.

2. That civil service laws be amended so that an appointing officer who passes over the name of an eligible applicant to appoint one lower on the list be required to justify his action by filing with the Civil Service Commission a sworn statement of his reasons for so doing.

3. That the law passed last year prohibiting discrimination in employment against persons of any race, color, religious sect or nationality on public works projects and in selection for employment through the agency of the State Employment Service and licensed employment agencies be further amended to provide procedures for inquiring into and rectifying any such discrimination.

4. That the law prohibiting similar discrimination in employment in any department of the Commonwealth or any subdivision thereof be further amended to include corporations holding monopoly franchises under the law.

5. That a member "cognizant of and sympathetic to the problems of Negro youth in industry" be appointed to the Council on Apprenticeship Training.

6. That the Governor appoint a person sympathetic to the educational problems of Negro youth to the Board for the Promotion of Opportunities for Young People.

7. That the Governor use the power of his office to express active co-operation of employers and employer groups, local, international and independent trade unions in effecting "the full participation of Negroes in employment opportunities within the state."

Attempt to Buy 'Yes' Vote Charged Against Race Tracks

Charges that horse and dog racing "racketeers" are spending thousands of dollars in an attempt to "purchase a yes vote" on referendum three, pari-mutuel betting in Massachusetts, were voiced today in a "rump" session of the Boston City Council.

Ten councilors, brought to an unscheduled "round-table discussion" in the Council chambers this noon, heard members say they had been accused of passing money to ward heelers and precinct workers for the purpose of purchasing votes and corrupting polling-booth officials in anticipation of the Nov. 3 election.

Next Tuesday, Massachusetts voters in each county will vote "yes" or "no" on the following two questions constituting referendum 3:

1. Shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed horse races be permitted in this county?

2. Shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed dog races be permitted in this county?

Six of the 10 councilors who met today said they did so "to make it perfectly clear" that they have had no part in what they called a horse-and-dog-track drive to "corrupt" the election vote and assure a "yes" verdict.

The unusual meeting was called by Robert H. Green, Clerk of Council Committees, who said he did so at the request of several councilors. Emphasizing the urgency attached to the meeting, the letter said) "It is of vital importance that you be here."

Massachusetts has one horse-racing track, Suffolk Downs in Revere, and three dog tracks, located at Dighton, Raynham, and Revere.

Councilor William F. Hurley of Ward 8, named chairman of the "rump" session, said he was influential in bringing it about.

Mr. Hurley declared members of his ward had approached him to ask for "the $15 and $25 jobs" being passed out by horse and dog interests through city councilors and state representatives.

Councilor James S. Coffey of Ward 1 said a police sergeant in Station 7 asked him if it were true he had received $2,500 to pay out in $10, $12.50, and $25 checks to

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South Pacific:

Major Sea Battle Appears in Making

While the United States air and ground forces fought to hold the Guadalcanal air base, the Battle of the Southwest Pacific appeared to be surging toward a point 400 miles northeast of the islands.

Superior numbers of enemy ships, planes, and men were reported mobilizing at the approaches to American bases in the New Hebrides and Fiji Islands, whence they could strike at Allied

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Industrialists in Boston Hear Advocating of Free Destinies for World

State Wartime Conference Avoids Self-Interest Topics

Set against the grim background of war, tempered somewhat by the colorful platform banners of the Army and Navy "E" awards, one of the most brilliant gatherings of Massachusetts industrialists today heard nationally-prominent speakers spread the pattern of war over the whole world to include a "good ally policy" which would allow free peoples everywhere to shape their own destinies.

That was the keynote of the wartime conference and annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in the Hotel Statler sounded by Walter Lippmann, columnist and observer of the national scene, and followed up by as scholarly an assortment of speakers as has assembled in Massachusetts for some time.

Problems of material and labor shortages, of keeping men on the farms and the railroads at 30 to 40 cents an hour while shipyards and defense plants were paying upwards of 80 cents to $1 an hour, of housing deficiencies and lack of rubber, of meeting demands for war plant labor opposed to the drains of enlistments and the draft held the attention of several thousand Massachusetts industrialists jamming the assembly rooms and main ballroom.

The old philosophy of material self-interest against which Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Director of the War Production Board warned, was nowhere in evidence at this gala "industrial" celebration representing 55 industrial winners of the coveted Army and Navy awards for production excellence.

"Sportsmanship, Christianity or good neighborliness, call it what you will," Mr. Wheeler told the morning sessions of the conference, "the new world philosophy to come out of this war must see to it that we are never again submerged in material self-seeking. We are learning our lessons all over again in this war and may our children and grandchildren never have to learn them again because we have failed to win the peace."

Never before in the opinion of many present, have so many business men tried to jam through the doors of any conference gathering in Massachusetts. They were there not only to be recognized at the re-dedication of production awards under the eye of Gov. Leveret Saltonstall, this noon, but to listen to the dynamic Henry J. Kaiser, Pacific Coast shipbuilder, tell them at their 27th anniversary dinner tonight how he builds one ship every day.

Defense Contracts

But the industrialists had also come for another important reason, to find out why the Government was awarding defense contracts to certain specific areas while avoiding others that seemed to have the factory space available. Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry answered that question in terms of housing and material shortages which have compelled the Government to allocate defense contracts largely to 66 overcontracted districts. Later on, he said, these districts will be expanded to 135.

"We have the money," he said, "to build the housing necessary for defense workers, but we cannot get the materials. This is the most difficult problem that faces us today, that of keeping contracts where the labor is most available and where community facilities for workers are most easily obtained."

The Brigadier General said that there were now 6,000,000 persons on the active defense labor lists, that the labor shortage had reached a crisis for the first time this month, that this crisis was being felt keenly in the copper mines, steel industries, farming, railroads and lumber business. The Army, he added, has been forced to furlough 4,000 soldiers in order to put them into the copper mines.

He said the problem was to keep men in industries paying 40 to 60 cents an hour while just across the street in the shipyards, for instance, unskilled workers were drawing upwards of $1 an hour.

Where Most Needed

He cited the following disturbing figures: 75,000 workers needed in Seattle shipyards, 50,000 needed in Los Angeles, lumber industry down 50 per cent in production, 15,000 workers needed on western railroads, 8,000 workers needed in copper mines.

Massachusetts, he concluded, is as well situated in labor supplies as any State in the country, yet "you will feel the pinch here soon if you have not felt it already."

In rededicating the Army and Navy awards for excellence in production this noon, Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, U. S. N. retired, declared that five points of loose thinking by Americans were given withering blows at Pearl Harbor, and he hoped they have gone forever. The illusions he cited as follows:

1. That production superiority alone will win the war.
2. That time is on the side of the United Nations.
3. That the enemy is dull witted.
4. That war is futile.
5. That this is basically not our war.

"Let me remind you here on the home front," he said, "where the clamor for a second front is loudest, that a heavy responsibility for the success of such an undertaking rests on your shoulders. Although we have produced well up to now, nevertheless we have scarcely enough war material to supply our own men and the needs of our British, Russian, and Chinese allies, all of whom, like ourselves, have been waging essentially defensive warfare.

"First of all," he said, "I ask you to help combat the theory that production alone will win us this war. It is a claim you no doubt have frequently heard and it springs from a natural pride in our production achievements of the past few months. But although we have, indeed, performed miracles along the production lines, we must not forget that they represent only the tools of victory, not victories themselves.

"That is why you must put an end to this talk that we shall win this war in Detroit or in Boston or in Pittsburgh. Or that we will win it in the mines or in the factories. This war will be won where wars always have been won—on the battlefields.

"It should be apparent to you now that Uncle Sam cannot be merely the production chief or treasurer in this world-wide conflict. Such a hope is the last gasp of wishful thinkers who are still looking for an easy way out. The plain truth is that we cannot wage this war by blueprint, nor pay for it by cash. Victory will come only through blood and sweat and tears, and however much sweat we contribute we cannot escape our share of the blood, our share of the tears."

Governor Saltonstall at the noon luncheon stated that Massachusetts had 55 winners of the production awards, the largest of any State in the country.

Problem Is Serious

Taking the mystery out of the rubber situation meant to Alden C. Brett, former deputy co-ordinator for rubber in the division of industry operations the segregation of information and misinformation that has flowed from authorized and unauthorized sources in endless streams through the last weeks. The problem is serious, he said, in that if we fail to obtain quickly a large, new rubber supply, "our war effort and our domestic economy will both collapse."

"We in America have never been appalled by the size of an undertaking," said Mr. Brett, himself a Massachusetts businessman who for many years has served as Company and competent analyst treasurer of the Hood Rubber of government plans to solve the rubber riddle. He predicted a synthetic rubber production of 430,000 tons in 1943. But in the meantime, he said, the stockpile of natural rubber will have practically vanished to the low point of 200,000 tons by September, 1943.

Job in 'Synthetic' Huge

"It is difficult for us to realize the magnitude of the synthetic rubber undertaking. The Baruch Committee stated in its report, 'Never before has the country embarked on an undertaking comparable to it! The amounts of critical materials and labor required which necessarily compete with other wartime needs are staggering. Because the work must be done under pressure, because there is no previous experience in this country on a commercial scale, because there is indeed no time to build and operate pilot plants the undertaking is still more difficult.

"The Baruch Committee sums up its findings regarding the synthetic rubber program in these words, 'Our Committee is convinced that the Government's present program is technically sound. From this time on the important thing is to get on with it without delay. It is fortunate that the program for the needed plants is in the hands of competent engineers as there are in the country. Probably the most interesting and satisfying part of our study is the confidence we have acquired in the men from industry who have the plans in hand and who are satisfied they can lick the problem in the given time. Their competence and experience, their resourcefulness and ingenuity are the best guarantees we have that they can do so.'

Support for Small Plants

Support for small plants struggling with difficulties springing from the war was voiced by S. Abbot Smith, himself a small business leader of Massachusetts, who recently was called to Washington as one of five directors of the new Smaller Plants Corporation. Mr. Smith is president of the Thomas Strahan Company of Chelsea, Mass., an old wall paper manufacturing concern.

"If small business were wiped out," he told the conference, "there would be no soil where the seeds of future greatness could spring from."

Mr. Smith pointed out that despite the many funds and agencies set up by government such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Defense Plants Corporation, there are still instances of small plants being stalled for lack of money. These plants, he said, may need a little more capital to make them competent to take a war contract, "but they cannot borrow until they get the contract."

"Perhaps they need additional capital for conversion, in which case they should go to the Small War Plants Corporation which has been allotted $150,000,000 to supplement for usual lending agencies."

A further proposal given by Mr. Smith was that when a contractor needs more machines to fulfill a war contract, he should not order the machines which will take months to deliver but he should call the War Production Board for information as to where the machines are already available for the job.

"This critical tool service has already accomplished miracles in expediting bottleneck jobs. Currently 2,000,000 hours a week are being placed by that service."

"Every tank on the firing line now may be worth more than 10 next spring. You manufacturers have done a phenomenal job. Your production of munitions has increased almost 400 per cent in one year. But that is not enough. No one knows what is enough until every possible machine in this country is working at top speed."

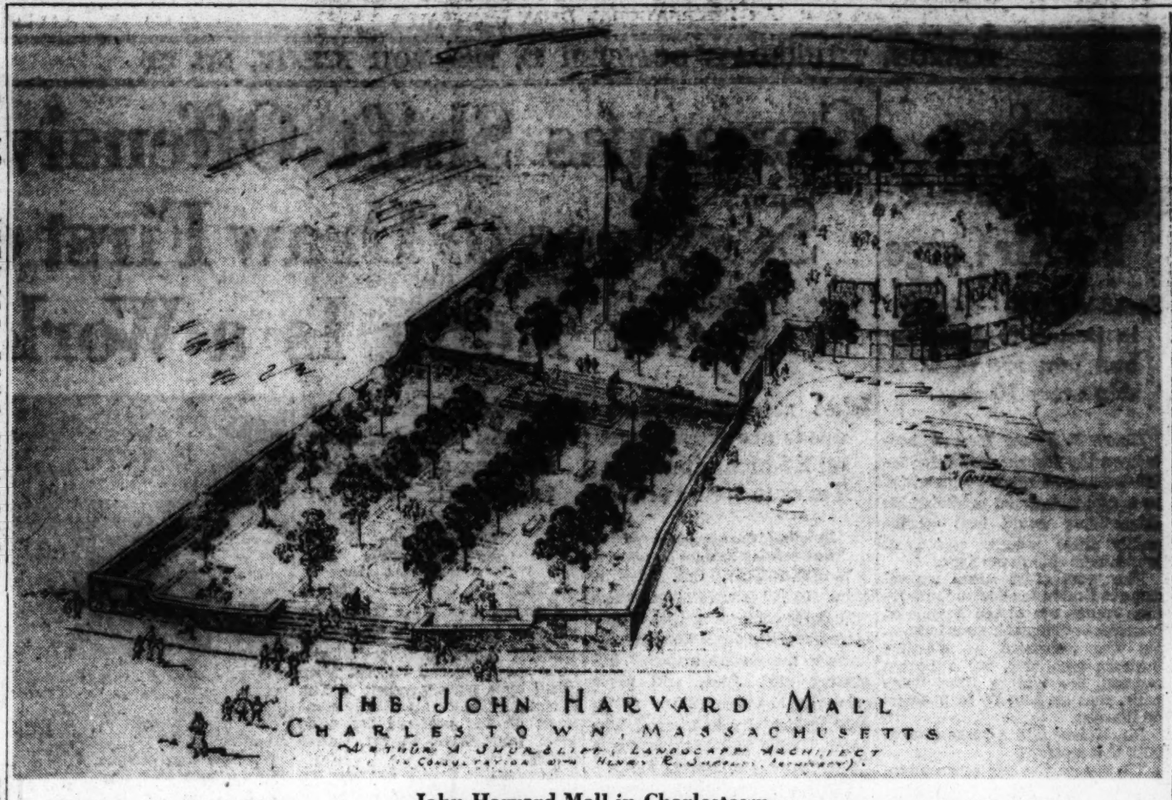
Phases of Nutrition

The nation is faced with a growing battle with that great saboteur of production, fatigue—"and the chief causes of fatigue are likely to be temperament and the kind of food eaten, rather than the kind or amount of work performed."

This diagnosis of the sources of fatigue was given to the round table on health in industry by Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Medical Consultant to the Committee on Healthful Working Conditions of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Though the American people spend $9,000,000,000 a year for food, approximately three quarters of the wage earning families pay so little attention to what constitutes good diet that they must be classified as "ill fed" according to the recommended standards of good nutrition, Dr. Heiser said.

"Does the worker's wife know how to pack his lunch box with a 'lunch that packs a punch'?" he inquired. "Do nearby restaurants and lunch wagons serve nutritious foods under sanitary conditions, or are they still in the terrible greasy spoon, 'coffee-and-doughnuts, 10-cents' stage?"



THE JOHN HARVARD MALL
CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS
(Matthew A. Shurcliff, Landscape Architect; in consultation with Henry R. Shepley, Architect)

John Harvard Mall in Charlestown

This is the architect's drawing of the John Harvard Mall, now under construction, which will provide Charlestown residents a park and playground on the very spot where in 1638 John Harvard preached in the Town Hall Meetinghouse to Bay State colonial settlers. Harvard was the young British scholar and churchman who, when he passed on, left the newly-founded "schoole or Colledge" at Newtowne (Cambridge) half his fortune of £1,700 and all his library of theological works.

Mrs. Kaiser Is 'Home Folks' Anywhere

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The "inspiration" for Henry J. Kaiser's success is as folksy as your back door neighbor.

"I'm not a public person in any sense," protested the genuinely surprised wife of the shipbuilding wizard as women reporters sought her for an interview at her suite in the Hotel Statler this morning.

She greeted her guests, nevertheless, with a warmth and naturalness that is characteristic of this genial woman who thinks nothing of hopping around from one side of the country to the other, accompanying her husband wherever he goes.

Mrs. Kaiser has eyes that are bright and merry, and look straight at you. Her voice is the hearty kind with a laugh always ready to break through, and she has a sense of humor that eggs it on.

She got a great "kick" out of posing for the photographer "in her kimono," as she called it, though it really was a becoming light blue housecoat, with touches of red embroidery.

Photographer's Part

"Young man, you shouldn't waste those bulbs that way. Don't you know there's a war on?" she joked, as the photographer posed her with Mrs. Charles R. Gow, a close friend, at the breakfast table, while Colonel Gow quipped from the doorway, "Didn't know you were going to be under fire, did you, Bess?"

The usual set formality of a press interview was entirely missing on this occasion. There were no awkward pauses, no stiff, polite exchanges as we talked with this poised, jolly woman whose husband has shot into the world spotlight as the "master mind" of getting things done—in a hurry.

A few minutes in the company of Mrs. Kaiser and you know "H. J." means it when he says she was the "inspiration" for his success. She is an amply built person, with a heart that corresponds. You know that it is warm and kind, and has accommodation for many friends.

Affection for Boston

Some of those friends are right here in Boston, which Mrs. Kaiser likes to claim as her "home town," even though she was born in Michigan and lived the first six years of her life in Pennsylvania.

It is Massachusetts, however, that has first place in her heart, for it was here that she was married, here that she went to school—at Howard Seminary in West Bridgewater, later to Dana Hall in Wellesley, and then to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery in Boston.

It feels "wonderful!" to be back in Boston, she said, and the exclamation point hops right in there of its own accord. Mrs. Kaiser has happy memories and high praise for the cooking school, for it was there that she learned the things that a good wife should know about cooking, being a hostess, and keeping house.

"No matter how many servants you may have," she said seriously, "you should still know yourself how to do all those things that they are doing for you."

Mrs. Kaiser, whose maiden name was Bessie H. Fosburgh, met her future husband at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York. They were married in 1907 at the Hotel Touraine in Boston.

But between the meeting and the marriage, there was the interval in which Mr. Kaiser set forth "to make his way in the world" and make a home for his bride. This was upon the advice of his fiancee's father, who felt that Mr. Kaiser's business of photography which kept him on the jump all over the country was too uncertain to be conducive to a happy marriage.

Then, as now, Mr. Kaiser proceeded, full speed ahead, to make the needed change and established himself more substantially in the hardware business in the West.

But a quiet life was not for the Kaisers, and the woman whom her friends call "Bess" likes it the way it is. Her home now is in Oakland, Calif., but "I get restless after I stay at home a while now and want to be on the go again," she admits.

Vote Counting Practice Hit By Democrats

William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, today demanded that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall issue an order under his emergency authority to stop the practice of 205 Massachusetts towns of counting ballots almost as they are deposited and announcing the results throughout the day.

Condemning the alleged practice and "the Republican party's retention of the law," Mr. Burke charged that the situation afforded wide opportunity to violate the sanctity of the secret ballot.

"For many years practically every serious student of politics has recognized that the practice of allowing towns to count ballots cast in their central polling places almost as they are deposited and generally without two-party supervision is so wide open to abuse that they have proposed corrective legislation," the Democratic chairman stated.

"'Honesty, sincerity, integrity' is one of the Republican slogans," the State Chairman said. "The Governor can now take a positive stand on a matter that flatly contradicts every word in this particular catch phrase and give it a practical meaning."

Kaiser Sees Great Future

Continued from Page 1

on one shipway and in one yard led to faster work on the other ways and in his other yards.

Not a Stunt

"The 10-day ship is definitely not a stunt," Mr. Kaiser said in reply to a query, and then detailed how progress at one point in his yards translated itself into progress throughout.

"We don't really produce that," he commented. "The men find ways and means as a whole. That goes down to the last man. Once they decide they can do something in a quicker way, the average of the entire yard comes down.

"The moment we produce a fast ship, the whole average comes down," he repeated. "The day we produced that fast ship, the tempo of all the other 10 ways in the yard increased. That tempo never gives up entirely. They have found that certain things they thought were impossible are possible.

"It is not what I do, but those around me—the boys in the yard, the foremen and the others that have done a great job. They are always thinking of new things.

"You must understand we are not thinking about profits—it is what we can build.

"We are advancing the industry in the shortest time. We can't possibly be doing this for profit. Every man must feel that. This is not a profit time. Our boys have got to have the tools to win the war."

Most of his 150,000 shipbuilders, he remarked, knew nothing previously about shipbuilding, and that made their use of new methods the easier.

Asked how many ships he had built, Mr. Kaiser said that his eight yards had built close to 300 in something considerably over a year. These were 10,500-ton cargo ships.

Shipbuilder Comes 'Home'

By a Staff Photographer

Henry J. Kaiser

The West Coast shipbuilding magnate is in Boston today meeting business associates whom he knew when he first entered the employ of a Boston firm years ago. Mrs. Kaiser also returned with him to the city where they were married. Mr. Kaiser is scheduled to speak tonight at the wartime conference of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

G. O. P. Enters Worcester Area; Democrats Center on Boston

Republican

Republican campaigning shifts to Worcester County tonight with rallies scheduled in Worcester, Fitchburg, and Leominster.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will lead the entire G. O. P. State ticket at the rallies, speeding to Worcester directly after he attends the dinner of the Associated Industries wartime conference in Boston.

The Governor is operating on a full schedule today. At noon he addressed the Gardening Club Federation, Horticultural Hall. From there he went to the Associated Industries luncheon. At 5 p. m., he is scheduled to appear at the ceremonies at which an Army-Navy "E" pennant will be presented to the Stockwell Company, Cambridge. He then will attend the Associated Industries dinner before going to the Worcester rally.

Meanwhile, the entire G. O. P. organization is stepping up its activity, with only five more campaign days remaining.

House Rally

Tomorrow a house rally will be held at 27 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge. In addition rallies will be staged at the Italo-American Club, Malden; the Napoleon Club, Gardner; the Arcadian Club, Gardner; G. A. R. Hall, Stoughton, and the Heard Street School, Worcester.

The Springfield High School of Commerce will be the scene of a big rally on Oct. 31.

On Nov. 1, the G. O. P. campaign will reach a climax with a "Republican Sweep" rally in Symphony Hall, Boston. On the same night other rallies will be held in Malden, Cambridge, and Framingham.

Last night Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Massachusetts Senate, pointedly asked Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam, Democratic gubernatorial nominee:

"If elected, Mayor Putnam, will you be Governor or will the old 'gravy train gang' be in control? What promises did you have to make to Curley, Hurley, and Coakley in order to get the Democratic nomination? What was the consideration for the radio indorsement by Dan Coakley before the primary?"

Lodge in Denial

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, in a punch-packed speech, denied his Libyan service was a "Cook's tour," as charged by Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, his election opponent.

"I did not go as an observer, although I was instructed to keep my eyes open and report all I saw to the proper authorities in Washington. I went as a full-fledged member of the (tanks corps) contingent and was prepared to share all the hardships and dangers that might be encountered by my comrades. . . ."

Democrat

The Democratic campaign, from now until the Nov. 3 election day, will be concentrated in Boston and vicinity, where one-fourth of Massachusetts voters are located.

Headed by Senator Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, Senatorial nominee, and Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, the Democratic State ticket will bring its campaign to a climax with a gigantic "victory" rally at the Boston Opera House on Nov. 1. Only a few blocks away, the GOP wind-up rally will be held in Symphony Hall at the same time.

Today's rallies are being staged at the Boston Fish Pier, Legion Hall, West Roxbury; Municipal Building, Roslindale; Wellington Manor, Back Bay; Ruggles Hall, Roxbury; Boston Teachers College; Women's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, and the Parker House, Hawthorne Room, Young Democratic Club.

Tomorrow's rallies include those in Dorchester, Roxbury, Waltham Watch Company, and Pemberton Square, Boston.

Favor of Railroads

Mayor Putnam, in campaign speeches last night, charged that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has favored the railroads operating in Massachusetts "far too much, and at least eight months too soon."

Pointing out that 10 per cent fare increases were granted in Massachusetts Feb. 10, Mayor Putnam criticized Governor Saltonstall for failing to oppose the increase. In New York, he said, the increase has been steadfastly refused under the leadership of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

"Whereas Massachusetts has been burdened with millions of dollars of extra expense on rail travel," Mayor Putnam added, "we observe that our New York neighbors are still buying tickets at the same rates we paid before our Governor failed us last February."

The Springfield Mayor added that "with wartime passenger traffic at the congestion point, there was positively no justification for the railroads' proposal. It was planned deliberately to take advantage of the war situation."

Attack on Lodge

Representative Casey continued his blistering attack upon the record of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, his election opponent. Regarding the Senator's six-year Washington record, Representative Casey said:

"Senator Lodge did not think in terms of what was best for the country that gave him birth. He merely echoed the sentiments of a small block of obstructionists."

Track Vote Buying Charged

Continued from Page 1

workers who would attempt to influence the vote on election day.

Both men heatedly denied that they were in any way connected with the gambling establishment and urged a complete "expose" of the "mess."

Councillor Charles I. Taylor of Ward 12 said he had been similarly approached and added that he had been informed that the "bag man" was indeed connected with the Council.

Councillor Isadore H. Y. Muchnick, newly elected from Ward 14, urged "a thorough investigation by proper authorities" into possible corruption of wardens, inspectors, and other polling-booth workers."

Mr. Coffey charged that four years ago a sufficient number of such officials were "paid off" by "the racket boys" to bring about the recording of a "yes" vote on the pari-mutuel question, when actually the people of Suffolk County had voted "no." He said a recount would have established the corruption.

Intimidation Forecast

"The bookies who are pocketing the cabbage will even try intimidation of voters at the polls if they are allowed to get away with it," he said.

Several councillors who attended the meeting were careful to take no part in the discussion. They included Daniel F. Sullivan of Ward 9, Maurice Sullivan; Ward 22, and John B. Kelly, Ward 15.

When a resolution embracing the other councillors' expressed views came to a vote, Thomas J. Hannon of Ward 13, voted "no," and Mr. Kelly did not vote. Two other members attending the meeting and joining in brief statements sympathetic to the attack on gambling establishments were Joseph Russo of Ward 3, and Philip Austin Fish of Ward 16.

Resolution Passed

By a voice vote, the councillors passed the following resolution, framed by Mr. Taylor:

"Whereas: it has come to the attention of several councilors that rumors are circulating to the effect that they are receiving and spending money for horse and dog interests for the purpose of securing passage of referendum number 3;

"Whereas, those representing the horse and dog interests have distributed literature which must lead to deceiving old-age recipients into believing they will not receive old-age assistance unless referendum 3 passes;

"Whereas, since the advent of horse and dog racing legitimate business has been adversely affected, and whereas rumors have come to the attention of several councillors that an attempt will be made to influence poll workers into assisting passage of the referendum, therefore be it resolved that:

"1. Members of the Boston City Council present have not ever received any money from horse and dog interests;

"2. The defeat of referendum 3 will not in any way affect the distribution of old-age pensions;

"3. Members of the Boston City Council present record themselves as opposed to referendum number 3 and recommend the defeat of horse and dog racing in Suffolk County."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

SNOW | WARMER | COOL COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight with gentle winds.

All New England: Warmer tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:32 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Friday, 3:58 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Lights all vehicles Thursday by 6:13 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, at 8 p. m.

Friday

A talk on "Stained Glass" will be given by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in The Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Street and Marsh Avenue, West Roxbury, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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WALTHAM 240 Moody St.
WOBURN 462 Main St.
BROCKTON 697 Washington St.
SALEM 202 Main St.

Alaska Road Is Opened Ahead of Time

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The entire Alaskan highway is now open to traffic, weeks ahead of schedule, Secretary of War Stimson announces. Motor trucks began this week moving supplies and equipment to garrisions in the North Pacific outpost, using the entire 1,671 miles of the roadway, the Secretary told his press conference.

"Thousands of trucks will operate over the route all winter, carrying soldiers and supplies to Alaska," Mr. Stimson said. "Plans are underway to bring loads of strategic materials on their return."

The formal opening has been advanced tentatively to Nov. 15, instead of Dec. 1. Ceremonies are planned for a point on the Alaskan-Canadian border.

Mr. Stimson also announced:

A second and larger training school for the Waacs will be opened Dec. 1 at Daytona Beach, Fla. Hotels and apartments to be taken over by the Army will provide facilities for more than 6,000 trainees. In temporary command will be Col. Don C. Faith, now Commandant at the original center at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Changes soon will be announced in the Army Specialist Corps, set up soon after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Maj.-Gen. Dwight F. Davis organized the Corps to make use of the services of men unable to meet all Army requirements for combat service.

Mr. Stimson told an inquirer that criticism of Mr. Davis and his staff was "wholly unjustified." He said the changes already had been initiated by the Corps and were based on experience but did not disclose their nature.

Although the Corps has received upwards of 300,000 applications, only approximately 1,300 appointments have been made thus far, Mr. Stimson said, and added that the organization "has been facing certain insuperable difficulties, but has done valuable work."

No Rickenbacker Yet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported today that the War Department was still without word from the search in the Pacific for Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, but said he retained hope nevertheless that the World War flying ace would be rescued.

"I can't help clinging to hope that he will still turn up," Mr. Stimson told reporters. "You know he is an exception to cut and dried rules."

The War Secretary noted that when Captain Rickenbacker's plane disappeared south of Hawaii more than a week ago, the World War ace was on his way to make a survey of Army forces in the Southwest Pacific similar to the study he had just made in Great Britain.

Captain Rickenbacker, Mr. Stimson said, "stands high in the list of heroes of the last war and is one of the architects of victory in this."

The Only Shoe Store of Its Kind in the city!

It looks like a specialist's consultation room, and that wasn't my intention at all when I started in business nearly a quarter of a century ago. I suppose it's the result of my deep-rooted conviction that the most important aspect of footwear is FIT!

You see, I've always specialized in fitting the hard-to-fit foot—and that includes even abnormal feet.

As it happens, most of my clients are people with normal feet who want to KEEP them normal—and fashionable, too!

I suppose what I really create is style-conscious "comfort-fitted" footwear at the price of ordinary shoes. And they tell me I have the only shoe store of its kind in the city. Come in and see for yourself!

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Telephone ELdorado 5-0444

Soldiers Will Get Mail From Davy Jones's Locker

Associated Press

Uncle Sam Says the Mail Must Go Through

Just the same this collection of letters and other mail matter came very near not going through because it was in a plane that crashed. The bags were salvaged, however, and here the contents are being sorted and dried and treated, after which they will be forwarded for another try at delivery to servicemen overseas.

Rayburn Urges Wise Choice In New Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House, urged the nation's electorate last night to choose a victory-minded Congress in next Tuesday's elections, but warned that victory "will come at a terrible cost."

In a speech prepared for broadcast on the National Radio Forum, Mr. Rayburn stressed the obligation of citizens to vote "as the trustees" of the freedom the nation's soldiers are fighting to preserve and to "choose a Congress which will help bring their gallant efforts to a speedy and victorious conclusion."

"We in Congress may honestly and sincerely disagree as to how the victory may best be won," he said, "but those who sing to you that it will be cheap, or easy, can bring only the bitterness of broken hopes."

More than ever before, he emphasized, the free ballot is "a sacred trust."

"There will doubtless arise among you voices of political confusion, seeking to capitalize selfishly upon your unselfish determination to win this war and win it soon," he cautioned. "They will court you with promises of counterfeit currency, tires for all, taxes for the other fellow, rivers of gasoline, mountains of sugar, and victory without fighting.

"They will promise you higher prices for what you sell and lower prices for what you buy, higher wages for those who receive them and lower wages for those who pay them, higher taxes and lower taxes, bigger armies and smaller armies, eight-ocean navies and air armadas—all before Christmas. Beware of them."

His many years in Congress, the Speaker said, convinced him that the districts best represented are those "wise enough to select a man of energy, intelligence and integrity," and re-elect him "year after year."

Eight Months to Repair RAF Raid on Renault Plant

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The News Chronicle, quoting a French engineer, said today that the Renault works in Paris, employing more than 30,000 workers, was expected to return to full production for the Germans early next month after repair of the extensive bomb damage inflicted March 3, about eight months ago by the RAF.

Flaws Found in Hospital Insurance Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29—Opposition to the compulsory hospital insurance asked by the Social Security Board and President Roosevelt is voiced by E. A. van Steenwyk, Chairman of the Hospital Service Plan Commission of the American Hospital Association.

The commission which Mr. van Steenwyk heads represents the many organizations of voluntary hospital insurance, whose subscribers total more than 10,000,000.

Drawbacks which the hospital leader finds in compulsory government insurance include:

1. Standards of health service, including hospitalization, in the United States under voluntary methods surpass those in the compulsory health insurance countries.

2. The voluntary system in this country produces better results than would a regimented program of government control.

3. No inadequacy serious enough to call for government intervention in the hospital field is to be found in the United States.

4. The only serious lack of facilities is located in the limited area of hospital care regarded as peculiarly belonging to government, state and municipal.

5. A huge new administrative staff would have to be set up to handle a national system of compulsory hospital insurance. This would contribute no new values and prove an unproductive drain.

6. Cost would run three or four times more than actually required by the situation. Government expense, it is estimated, would run between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 a year, whereas government could spend less than $100,000,000 a year on a temporary basis to care for actual needs.

President's Intention

Hospital insurance, together with other extensions of the Social Security system, was recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt in his budget message of last January. Recently he informed the Senate he purposed renewing these recommendations. They follow the program of the Social Security Board.

Last month they were apparently given legislative shape in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Thomas H. Eliot of Massachusetts. Mr. Eliot sponsored the bill at the request of the American Federation of Labor.

Reviewing his objections to compulsory hospital insurance, Mr. van Steenwyk, who is Executive Director of the Associated Hospital Service of Philadelphia with 425,000 subscribers, said:

"At the time the report of the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care was being made in 1932, nonprofit hospital insurance plans—the beginning of the Blue Cross movement — began springing up and have since grown to include more than 10,000,000 subscribers in the United States.

"More than 150,000 business firms now co-operate with these plans. More than 80 per cent of all voluntary hospital beds are now participating through their member hospitals in these community plans. By paying small sums monthly, the subscriber and members of his family are assured hospital care when needed.

Encouragement for Some

"Those who hoped for a solution to the problem of hospital bills on a voluntary basis took encouragement from this development.

"For those too easily discouraged over voluntary action and those whose custom it is in any case to run bawling to the Government for help on any social or economic problem, compulsory health insurance has always had a strong attraction.

"The running conflict that has been going on between voluntary and compulsory insurance advocates was recently pointed up by the introduction in the House of Representatives of H. R. 7534, which would among other things establish a Federal system of hospitalization benefits.

"At a time when manpower is unable to meet the demands of industry and war activities, another large body of Federal employees will need to be created in order to handle the multitude of claims arising among those to be covered under the act.

"None of these employees could be assumed to replace those now doing similar work in municipal and state governments and voluntary plans, but are an added and unproductive drain on manpower when we can least spare it. In addition to the cost and difficulty of obtaining such a staff, it will create no new values.

U. S. Standards High

"American standards of health service are far above those of other countries. Millions of Americans, sincerely believing that the people of this country will be better off by giving active support and encouragement to the American system of providing health aids, will strongly resist this attempt to provide a regimented service controlled by the Government.

"These millions of American men and women have made hospital care what it is today. Research financed by private sources and the local pride and public spirit of American communities throughout the country have created and supported local hospitals and will continue to do so unless obstructed by governmental interference.

"The improvement in methods used to provide care and the strengthening of the principle of self-help will be in proportion to the amount of local initiative applied to the problem.

"Will the proposal made by the Social Security Board through H. R. 7534 result in providing more service to people when the facilities and personnel now available and available in the foreseeable future are already being used to near capacity?

Official's Estimate

"Light on the maner in which the Government now meets the need for hospital care was recently provided by a Federal official, who estimated a need for only 270 more general hospitals in rural areas, having a total of 15,500 additional beds.

"These are small figures compared to the existing 4,518 general hospitals with 533,498 beds, among which voluntary institutions number 2,350 with 252,790 beds and does not indicate serious inadequacy on the part of voluntary hospital facilities.

"Rather, the facts brought out in the same study point to serious inadequacy in governmental facilities.

"Some 180,000 more beds are needed for service in the field of the several types of diseases which traditionally have been accepted as the Government's responsibility.

"Government participation in providing aid to those who cannot be enrolled in voluntary plans or for certain distressed areas may be desirable. In fact, voluntary plans have urged partnership with the Federal Government in meeting such needs. A much more imaginative and effective utilization of manpower and facilities can be obtained if the rest of the job is left to the people themselves.

Cost to Government

"It is estimated that under the proposed act $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 a year would be paid by the Government for the hospital care of beneficiaries.

"Present income of all hospitals, except hospitals in the Government's special zone, from all sources is approximately $500,000,000.

"The real need that can be demonstrated is for the care of certain public assistance categories, such as the aged, and the need for facilities and personnel in certain backward rural areas and some congested defense cities.

"A program which would involve the expenditure of less than $100,000,000 a year on the part of the Federal Government for only a limited period could be devised to meet these problems—many of which may be assumed to be of a temporary character."

Million Parcels for Christmas Went Overseas in Early October

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—More than 1,000,000 Christmas parcels were included in a record total of 3,396 tons of mail sent to American armed forces overseas during the first days of October.

This volume far exceeds the amount sent to the AEF in the same period of World War I, Secretary of War Stimson said today.

Christmas packages are now being received at the rate of 350,000 a day and prospects are the amount received in the last six days of the month may double the total volume of holiday mail.

Nov. 1 has been set as the deadline for shipment of parcels which may reach their destination with reasonable assurance before the holidays and the Postal Service urged that Christmas packages for soldiers within the Continental United States be mailed no later than Dec. 1.

Soldiers overseas, it was announced, may send Christmas gifts to the families and friends back home by ordering from a catalog of the Army Exchange Service.

The Secretary also said that virtually all Army personnel and men in process of induction will be given an opportunity to vote next Tuesday.

He said that the necessity of meeting shipping and training schedules would prevent halting recruiting and other activities in this country, but commanding generals have been ordered to arrange schedules to permit army personnel and newly inducted selectees to cast their ballots.

"The Army wants them to vote," he said.

Marines on Parade In London Square

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—A United States Marine detachment including some of the first men to arrive in Britain after the United States entered the war paraded Oct. 27 in Grosvenor Square in celebration of United States Navy Day.

They were reviewed by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of United States naval forces in the European theater, who was accompanied by Col. W. T. Clement, winner of the Navy Cross for his service as Marine Commander under General MacArthur in the Philippines. Colonel Clement arrived in Britain three weeks ago. He is from Lynchburg, Va.

On behalf of the British sea forces, Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, cabled United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox "cordial greetings to comrades of the United States Navy." He expressed confidence "that the two great navies will not rest in this struggle until final victory is won."

Hotel Empire

Treason Trial Bares Plan To Bomb Plants

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—The intended plan of destruction of United States war plants by eight German saboteurs was related by one of the surviving members of the gang and three agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to a Federal court jury yesterday.

The Nazi saboteur, Ernest Peter Burger, in two days of testimony in the trial of three Chicago couples on charges of treason, accounted for the gang's activities. FBI agents told of uncovering the huge amount of explosives and sabotage material hidden by the German agents in the sands along the Florida coast after they landed from two German submarines last June.

Earl J. Connelley, Assistant Director of the FBI, testified that one of the four Nazi saboteurs who had landed near Pointe Vedra, Fla., directed him to a place where they had hidden four boxes which contained 50 large blocks of TNT, a dozen coal-type bombs, incendiaries and detonators. He also testified that two shovels and four uniform caps of the German naval infantry were dug up a week later. The FBI agent linked Herbert Hans Haupt, one of the six Nazis executed in Washington, to the saboteurs' landing by stating it was Haupt who disclosed the location of the second cache.

Haupt's parents, his uncle and aunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, friends of the family, are the six on trial, charged with treasonous acts by aiding the former Chicago optical worker.

Earlier Burger had testified how he and his seven companions had been given training in a school of sabotage and were sent to this country to cripple the nation's war industries by wrecking factories, railroads, and utilities.

Canadians Urge Less 'Promotion' Placed on Liquor

OTTAWA, Oct. 29 (CP)—In a brief presented to War Services Minister LaFleche Oct. 26, the Hotel Association of Canada proposed that "some limitation" be placed upon sales promotion in the distribution of alcoholic beverages, and suggested that "the same money that is now spent in promoting sales would be better spent in a campaign of education for intelligent use of alcoholic beverages."

"With conditions of full employment in wartime, there is probably no justification for normal sales incentives by the various interests concerned . . ." it said. "At the present time, the Federal Government, the Provincial Governments, hotels, brewers and distillers all benefit from the sales. The Hotel Association of Canada proposes that these interests be co-ordinated in a committee which will unite all in a campaign to foster moderate use and the abolition of abuse of alcoholic beverages.

"It is true that the results from such a campaign may be slow in the beginning, but only by such a campaign can true temperance be achieved. Any such movement will have the fullest co-operation of the Hotel Association of Canada and its various members," the association statement declared.

U. S. Movie Concerns To Release Films Of British War Effort

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Official motion pictures of the British war effort will be released for United States audiences under a contract with eight leading United States distributors, it was announced here.

The films, prepared under the direction of the Ministry of Information, will be distributed by Columbia, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, RKO-Radio, Paramount, Twentieth Century, United Artists, Universal, and Warner Brothers and each company will release one feature and two shorts yearly.

The first picture to be shown under the arrangement probably will be "Coastal Command," a story of the branch of the RAF which protects shipping off Britain's coasts.

A similar contract exists between British distributors and the United States Office of War Information.

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

Price Control Interpretation Is Opposed by Farm Senators

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Angry farm state Senators mobilized for an attack today on what they termed "high-handed and illegal" administration of the Revised Price Control Law.

They trained their guns on an interpretation of the Law inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan under which prices of eggs, chickens, butter, cheese, potatoes and flour were frozen, and on a projected program of subsidies which Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas said the Administration had in mind.

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont told reporters James F. Byrnes, Economic Director, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, and Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, had ignored a provision of the Law prohibiting the fixing of farm price ceilings below parity.

Mr. Henderson told the Committee Monday he was not deviating from the law and would pursue his course unless his head was "knocked off" or he was "gunned out of my job."

Senator Aiken said Mr. Henderson and his associates relied on a "false interpretation" by Senator Brown under which benefit payments received by farmers, and subsidies as well, might be used to effect artificial parities.

Asserting the farm group would move to postpone printing of the Record until Senator Brown had an opportunity to "correct" it, Senator Aiken charged the interpretation had been "surreptitiously" inserted.

Frank Gannett, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee declared in a statement that it appeared on reliable authority that the Brown interpretation, or summary, actually was written in the Office of Price Administration.

"The most amazing angle of the entire situation," Mr. Gannett said, was "that a member of the Senate . . . should have lent himself to a hoodwinking, sticker-scheme like that to hoodwink the rest of the Congress and the farmers at the same time."

Senator Reed announced Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa would ask for a complete investigation by the Agriculture Committee.

"It appears these officials have embarked on a wholesale program of subsidies which may cost the taxpayers many millions of dollars," Senator Reed declared.

Rule of Denmark In Hands of Frederik

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, Oct. 29 (AP)—King Christian X of Denmark, who was injured last week in a fall from a horse, has transferred the conduct of the government to Crown Prince Frederik, a Copenhagen dispatch said.

BUY WAR BONDS

TYDOL TOPICS

FOR WARTIME MOTORISTS

BOMB DISPOSAL SQUAD Don't look now—but there may be a "time bomb" in your car! Honest! Some neglected part—a loose steering knuckle, f'rinstance—may suddenly let go and put the whole blooming car out of action. We Tydol Dealers are specialists at trouble-shooting, so why not let us make *sure* there's no sabotage afoot. Bring your car in for Veedol Safety-Check Lubrication service—we'll give it "the works", with a thorough FREE inspection of 18 specified danger points!

SOUND YOUR "V" AND SHARE YOUR CAR!

How about getting together with 3 or 4 of your neighbors and starting a Car-Sharing Club? It's a swell, neighborly way to make each other's cars, tires, and gasoline last *four times as long!* Talk it up with the folks who *live* near you, or *work* near you. Remember, "lone ranger" driving is a peacetime privilege—but *this is war!*

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Serve-More-Fish Campaign To Be Launched in Bay State

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether their husbands like fish or not, the housewives of Massachusetts are going to be asked to serve more fish.

The Massachusetts Fisheries Association has enlisted the aid of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in preparing a program to promote greater consumption of fish, in line with President Roosevelt's request that more fish be used to fill out the Nation's menus during the meat shortage.

At the invitation of the Association, Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, Chairman of the Federation's American Home Department, this week met with Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Association and member of the National Fisheries Advisory Committee in Washington, and William T. Frary, Publicity Director of the Fisheries Association, to discuss ways of winning the co-operation of the Commonwealth's cooks.

Mrs. Marshall, who has done some scouting around among the clubwomen of Greater Boston, finds that they are not adverse to using fish. They simply don't know enough about cooking it, she told the men. And they don't know one fish from another. Generally speaking, fish is just fish to them, she said. Leftover fish especially is a problem with which they do not know how to cope, many of them confess, so they would rather not bother with fish at all. And if their husbands don't care for it — or think they don't—that is the end of the matter as far as many housewives are concerned.

How to eliminate these hurdles to greater fish consumption was the subject of earnest consultation at this week's tripartite conference. Mrs. Marshall said she felt the fish industry had been lax in publicizing fish, and suggested it take a cue from the meat industry, which, in her opinion, has done an exceptionally good job in educating women on how to buy and prepare meat.

She said she thought the fish industry's publicity would be more interesting to women if it gave less historical data and more practical advice on cooking. To the men's suggestion that a whole booklet of recipes be put out, she objected on the ground that such booklets "get buried, because they have too much in them."

Actually, she said, the recipes women are most apt to try are those they hear about by word of mouth. If a neighbor has tried some new dish and tells how good it is, they will be eager to try it.

She advocated their launching one recipe at a time, and also urged that more information be given about canned fish. Many women, she explained, still think it dangerous to leave fish in a can. While that used to be true of the old type of cans, it is not the case today, as Mr. Cooley hastened to say. Fish can now be safely left in the refrigerator even in open cans, he added.

Mrs. Marshall felt they could emphasize the nutritive value of fish. Women, she told them, know it is nutritious because of the wartime cooking courses they have been taking. In fact, she added, they are more fish-conscious than ever, but they need to be educated in the use of it. She does not doubt they would use more fish if they knew how to take care of it.

Mr. Cooley and Mr. Frary proposed that the Massachusetts Fisheries Association distribute mimeographed copies of fish recipes and other information through the American Home Committees of the various Woman's Clubs. Mrs. Marshall is going to enlist the co-operation of these committee chairmen in putting such information before member clubs.

Halloween Frolic Plans Announced

Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall will be guest of honor at a Halloween Frolic held by the Business and Progressional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Saturday at 1:30 p. m. at 46 Beacon Street. Fun and thrills are in store for members and guests. War stamps, bonds, and candy will be on sale.

Miss Carolyn LaVers of Boston is Chairman and Mrs. John A. Gilman of West Roxbury is Vice-Chairman of the arrangements committee. They are being assisted by Mrs. George W. Soule, Miss Emily Leuben, and Mrs. Viola Jacobs of Boston; Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Mrs. Karoline D. Mariner, and Mrs. William T. Hathaway of Cambridge; Mrs. Alberta K. Stone and Mrs. Gertrude Warren Saunders of Melrose; Mrs. Martha Silvey of Dedham; Mrs. Charles A. Beane of Brookline; Mrs. Agnes E. Frohook of Somerville; Mrs. Ralph Burton of Winthrop; and Mrs. William E. Clapp of Watertown.

By a Staff Photographer

Seeking Larger Consumption of Fish

Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association and member of the National Fisheries Advisory Committee in Washington, and Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, Chairman of the American Home Department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, as they met in Boston to discuss a plan to promote greater consumption of fish to help out the meat shortage.

Sale of War Bonds Is Pushed By Women's Republican Club

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts has joined with many other women's organizations in an all-out effort to boost the general sale of war bonds and stamps. It now has a War Bond Booth which is open at the time of every important meeting, luncheon, or dinner.

Mrs. Frederic M. Stone is Chairman of the Committee in charge of the booth, and Mrs. Guy Waring is serving as Vice-Chairman. Others on the committee include Mrs. Charles A. Loring, Mrs. Edward Adams Loring, Miss Elizabeth Y. Howard, and Mrs. Rodney Goodwin Jones.

Another phase of the Club's war program goes on in its Red Cross Workroom in the Spruce Court Annex. The room is open for all kinds of Red Cross work from 1 to 4 p. m. on Mondays, and from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

The making of surgical dressings to be sent out of the country with our own troops is the feature of the work this year. But there will be sewing and knitting to be done as well. Anyone interested is invited to help, whether or not they are club members.

Mrs. Charles M. Sears of Cambridge, Chairman of the committee in charge, is assisted by Mrs. William Gilmour and Mrs. Almeth White of Brookline, Mrs. Edward C. Brown of Watertown, Mrs. Walter Atherton and Miss Beatrice Graham of Boston, and Mrs. Percival M. Mott of Winchester.

Press-Defense Parley Friday

The annual Press-Defense Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will convene at 10 o'clock Friday morning in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza. Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general, Welthy Honsinger Fisher, author, Frederick Ingvoldstadt, and Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, of Harvard, will be the chief speaker.

Others on the program, which has been arranged by Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, defense chairman, and Miss Estelle Marsh, press chairman of the Federation, include: Mrs. Herbert F. French, Federation president; Mrs. John A. Jennings, who will make an announcement for the war service committee; Mrs. J. Anton DeHaas, who will discuss the need for more nurses' Leslie T. Pennington who will talk on World Federation, and the woman's club editors of the Boston newspapers who will be presented briefly. Leora Gridley, dramatic soprano, will sing, accompanied by Gertrude Litchfield.

Brighthelmstone Plans Color Movie

A new technicolor motion picture, "From Paris to India," will be presented as the program for the Brighthelmstone Club, at its meeting Monday afternoon.

Dessert will be served at 1:15 p. m., under the supervision of the hospitality chairman, Mrs. Bernard H. Marshall. Mrs. Jessie M. Warren and Mrs. Ethel Sturtevant, Mrs. Frederic A. Tupper, and Mrs. N. M. Tupper will alternate at pouring. Mrs. T. Lyman Tasker, Mrs. Lynwood W. Storer, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, Mrs. M. Ward, and Mrs. Earl Wheeler will be the hostesses.

At 2 o'clock, Mrs. Mabel F. Harris, president, will open the meeting with the usual patriotic exercises, followed by reports of the various committees.

Community Night will be observed with a supper at 6:30 on Saturday, Nov. 7, which all friends and neighbors are invited to attend. Mrs. Leroy Best is in charge of reservations A motion picture and other entertainment will complete the evening.

This event is planned to promote friendship and interest between club members and people of the community.

Dorchester G. O. P. Women to Assemble

Today is Guest Day for members and friends of the Dorchester Republican Women's Club. The meeting is being held at 38 Center Street, Dorchester this afternoon.

Mrs. John H. Kimball, Past President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, will speak on "Let Us Vote Intelligently." She will be introduced by Mrs. Max Ulin, President of the Dorchester Club.

Song of the Old Cider Mill Tells Story of Human Interest

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Box on box of apples, and everywhere the pervasive autumn aroma of apples—that's what you remember for hours after a visit to the old cider mill just off the Concord Turnpike.

For 33 years the worn floor planks have been absorbing apple juice from overflowing spigots, and the beams in the walls smell cleanly of the juice which flies out in a spray from the power-driven apple cutter. Meanwhile, the old cider-press, bought originally for $23.50 has squeezed out $15,000 worth of juice.

George F. Root, the owner of Intervale Farm, has worn a circular groove in the floor around his aged cider press, turning the huge black iron screws with a heavy hickory stick which he himself cut 30 years ago. The bark on the stick now bears a smooth polish like old mahogany, from the hands that have wor nit down autumn after autumn.

From the first of September to the first of December is cider time, and daily during the three months Mr. Root presses out Baldwins and Macintosh's and Delicioused sometimes as often as twice a day when business is rushing.

It is a story of the success of the small business man with the wisdom not to take on more than he can handle and the contentment that comes with independence and realizing the fruits of one's own hands.

Comes from Chicago

Mr. Root looks like a down-east Yankee, but he isn't one. He comes from Chicago, where his grandfather founded and for years conducted what was at that time the largest music publishing firm in the United States. The Chicago fire destroyed the business, but it was re-established by his sons, E. T. Root and George Frederick Root. Mr. Root's uncle, for whom he was named, was the writer and composer of famous Civil War songs which included "Battle Cry of Freedom."

Mr. Root himself is as steeped in music as he is in apples. The possessor of a once-remarkable tenor voice, he earned his way through Harvard by his singing. He was soloist at that time in St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston. Also, he plays the violin. At Harvard he belonged to the Pi Eta Club. His roommate was Howard Coonley, later president of Walworth Mfg. Co.

"I used to play the feminine leads in the Pi Eta shows. One year Howard wrote the show and I was 'leading lady,'" he said.

During one vacation, George Root and Howard Coonley with two other boys toured England and Wales by bicycle. "Coming down a hill in Wales one day," Mr. Root told us, "I saw a shepherd coming toward us with his sheep, and he was singing one of the songs my uncle had composed, 'Just Before the Battle, Mother'."

All Musical

The whole Root family, apparently, are musical. "There used to be 40 of us Roots who met every week to sing madrigals," Mr. Root told us, and added furthermore that his two brothers, who looked exactly like him though they were much older, had voices which were so like his own that even their mother could never tell which one was singing until she saw them.

It became traditional, while George Root was soloist in the Cathedral, for him to sing the lovely Christmas song, "Ring Out Wild Bells," once a year. Many Bostonians may remember the occasion when, as a mild prank, his two brothers came to church and sang it with him, each brother advancing down a separate aisle, looking exactly alike and sounding alike. It is reported reliably that the congregation for a while decided it must be seeing treble. After that, however, it was deeply impressed, as well it might have been.

Following college, George Root tried to please his mother by becoming a banker, but he loathed it, and when finally it was proposed he go off somewhere and live on a farm, he took to the suggestion with alacrity. "I always wanted to be a farmer," he says. "When I was a little shaver my mother often had to climb over two or three miniature farms to get to where I was playing."

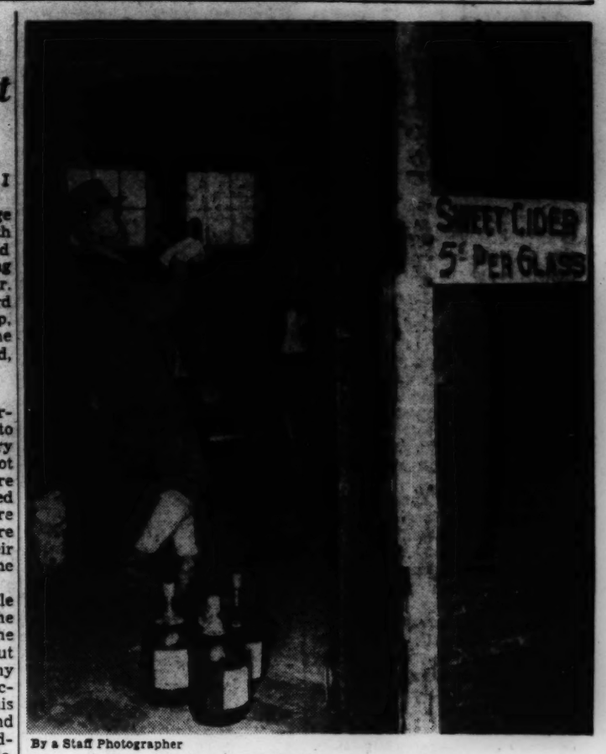
Found a Farm

Just outside Concord his brother found a farm with an old pre-Revolutionary house on it, and here Mr. Root has remained ever since. He eventually married the kindergarten teacher and they now have three daughters, all grown up and married. At first he raised squabs. Then the first World War came and ruined the market, so Mr. Root changed to general farming and cultivating an orchard. During that period he turned only his surplus apples into cider, but in 1937 the hurricane blew down many of his trees, and now he sells only what apples he can get rid of at his own roadside stand, and crushes all the rest in the hand-operated press.

We asked him about cider-making. What particular methods, we wanted to know, produced the best quality cider. "Well," he said, "for one thing, I think it's better not to crush by power. You don't get quite as much cider, of course, but neither do you crush the seeds and everything else. This old mill here," and he patted the top of it, "doesn't get every last bit of juice out of the apples, but that's a good thing, I think."

Then, he told us, the Department of Agriculture once informed him that cider was better not strained through cotton cloth, so Mr. Root uses "tobacco cloth" over the head of the cider keg. Burlap, used for holding the cut apples in the press, Mr. Root believes produces a taste of sisal in the cider, so he uses a special fabric woven expressly for cider presses.

He still thinks Baldwin apples are better than any other variety. Which probably makes Mr. Root a New Englander at heart, even if he was born in Chicago.



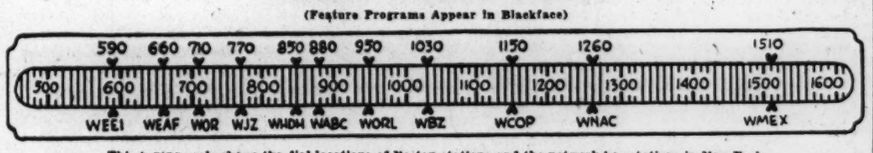
By a Staff Photographer

Cider Fresh From the Spigot

George F. Root turns the screws of his old cider-press. Out of this doorway, whose worn threshold rises above a doorstep made out of an old millstone, exudes a fragrance that is all New England in the autumn. Cider fresh from the spigot stands in gleaming gallon-jugs ready to be taken away.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Hal Newell, News	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Red Cross Eagle Club	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	U. S. Navy Band	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	U. S. Navy Band	WAAC Interviews	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee
4:15	Del Castillo, organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Dance Matinee
4:30	Victory Council	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00	Victory Song Carnival; Date; "Post"	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sport Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sport Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety Program
5:30	Ben Bernie; music	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
5:45		"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	Sports Matinee	
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	Talk; songs; talk	News; Dinner Concert	Meet the Band	Political; Marching Along	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Concert; Political talk	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup; Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Talk; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Political talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Dance orch.; comedians	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	Popular songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Geoffrey Harwood, News	Diana Barrymore; music	Political talk	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Political talks	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Meredith	Sports program	"The Dixettes"
8:15	Political talks	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	Political talk	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	'It Pays to Be Ignorant'	Cowboy songs
8:45	Death Valley; News	"How Must We Change	"Aldrich Family"; drama	quiz program	Dreamland Four; songs
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	Manpower Methods to Win War"	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Victor	Gabriel Heatter, news.. News Service	Classical Album: Grieg's Piano Concerto in A Minor
9:15					
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Borge; Bob Hope; Eve	Hon. Joseph C. Grew	
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Arden; music	Hon. Joseph C. Grew	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	"Sing for Dough"	Joe E. Brown; orch.	Claude Wickard	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Mrs. J. B. Harriman	"Sing for Dough"	"Today's News in the	Dance orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:45	News; Ridout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Making"; Wend. Willkie	Henry J. Kaiser	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	B. Goodman's Orch.	Newscast	March to Victory	Les Castle's Orchestra	Henchmen"
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"This Is the Hour"; orchestra; vocalists	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want		Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Pleasantville"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Jack Dalton, songs	Songs; "Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summary	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Musical Program	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	Political talk	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical program
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Music	Posey; comedy	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical program
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum; talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister"; sketch	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Organ; Vocalists	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	News; Music; Talk	"Kick-Conga"
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Betty Pierce, talk	"Helpmate"; drama	Orch.; Cheer Up Gang	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang	Mason"
11:00	Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cuzboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Orchestra	Organ recital; tenor
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Swing Time	"Against the Storm"	News; House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz";	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie	Cowboy Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, songs	Terrace Room Ensemble	"I'll Find My Way"	Political talk
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	"Sons of Pioneers"	Shopping talk	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Curtain Time
2:00	Serial drama	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Light of the World";	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	"We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	War Bond Campaign	Betty Crocker, talk	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Rochester Civic Or.	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Dr. N. Hanson, cond.	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Dance Matinee: records
4:15	Interview	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Local sports	Dance Matinee: records
4:30	Every Penny Counts	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Dance Matinee: records
4:45	Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee: records
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records
5:15	"Post"; "Date Book"	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Musical Program	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Selective Service"	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner Concert	Political talk	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Concert; Political talk	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Talk; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Education for Victory"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Babette, Phil Saltman	News of the World	Political talk	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Natural science talk
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment	Treasury Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	"Gypsy Memories"
8:15	musical; comedy;	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Barrie Sisters; songs	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	drama; guests	Harry DeAngelis' Orch.	"Information, Please!";	Political talk	The Lyric Theater
8:45	Kate Smith; News	U. S. Treasury Program	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; with	"Gangbusters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Prokofieff's Violin Concerto No. 2 in G minor
9:15	Melvyn Douglas	"Gangbusters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	
9:30	That Brewster	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	
9:45	Boy"; serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz with guests	Classical Album
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	Network sports	News reports; Defense
10:15	Ross; Connee Boswell; Marco; Herb	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Network sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Shriner; orchestra	Political talk	World's Most Honored	Network sports	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
10:45		Men of the Sea	Music; M. Piastro, cond.	Network sports	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:00	News; Ridout	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	Dance music	Newscast	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	Jack Edwards' Orchestra	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Les Castle's Orchestra	Day's End; News
11:45		Music; News	Music You Want	Les Castle's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKB, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter; Macdonald Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg. 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News and Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04me, 9.70me or 11.73me

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Servicemen.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
9:15 p. m.—"The United Nations."

WBSO, 11.87me (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.79mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Oct. 30

11:30 a. m.—WMEX 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 11.79, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 30
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

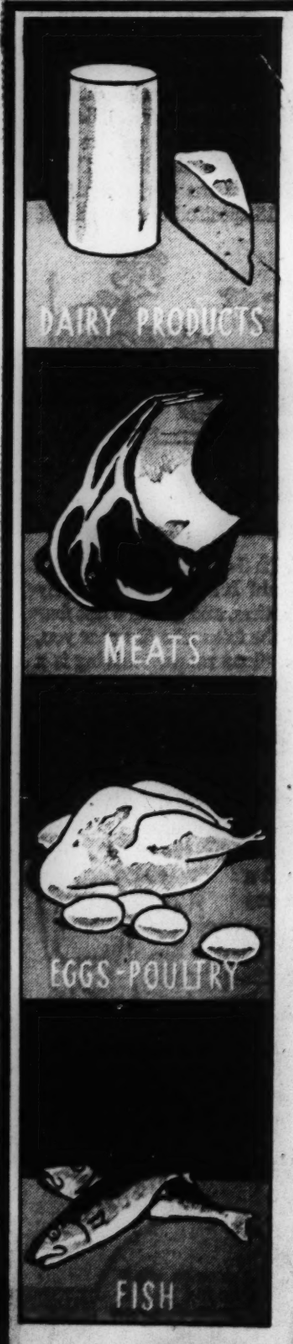
Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum — Mildred W. Carlson.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Half and Half.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Hall Newell, News.
3:15 p. m.—American Red Cross Eagle Club.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—"Man with a Band"; Jack McLean's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; "Marching Along."
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, Commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—Sinfonietta, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
8:30 p. m.—"It Pays to Be Ignorant."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Hon. Joseph C. Grew.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—Rebroadcast "Victory and You," Claude Wickard.
10:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Henry J. Kaiser — "American Industry Takes the Offensive."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Les Castle's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—This is the Hour: Orchestra and Vocalists.



Milk Is an Important Source of Valuable PROTEIN

War work is hard work, and the harder you work the more you use up energy. The foods shown here supply that important energy. Some of them are becoming scarce, others expensive, so one way to be sure that you and your family are getting enough protein is to drink plenty of milk and eat plenty of cheese. Protein not only supplies energy but is an important food element which fills many other nutritional requirements.

Milk not only gives you this much needed protein but supplies valuable vitamins, minerals, and butter fat. Use milk and cheese as a replacement food for meatless days.

If you want to be sure of getting top-quality milk, choose Hood's. It's protected by Hood Quality Control system from the farm to your doorstep. For service call CHArlestown 0600.

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All Boston Public Schools Will Be Closed Tomorrow for Extension of Oil Rationing

Lack of Forms Gives More Listing Time

All Boston public schools will be closed Friday to permit extension of registration for fuel-oil rations, Superintendent Arthur L. Gould announced this morning.

The action came about because of delay in receiving enough application forms to go around, declared Superintendent Gould, and because more persons registered than had been expected.

Hours of registration tomorrow will be 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., it was also announced, with the probability that the registration places will remain open after 8 o'clock long enough to take care of whatever applicants are left. However, school officials believe that the additional day will be sufficient to take care of all applicants. It is expected, too, that plenty of application forms will be on hand, since the commercial departments of the schools this morning mimeographed 30,000 additional forms.

Although State Commissioner of Education Walter F. Downey proposed today that all towns in the State continue registration of fuel oil ration applicants through Saturday, not all towns are complying, and the public is advised to inquire of their superintendent of schools just what their local situation is.

Brookline school officials are of the opinion that rationing has gone as well as could be expected in their town, considering the complicated form of application and the number of persons to be attended to. Working in shifts, 300 Brookline schoolteachers have accepted applications in the library of the high school, and will continue to do so tomorrow, at which time they believe all applicants will have been taken care of. Hours of registration today and tomorrow are 2 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. Kelsey C. Atticks, head of the commercial department in Brookline schools, has been deputized to have charge of tailoring the rations and alloting the coupon books.

Meanwhile, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., expressed the opinion that kerosene should not have been included in the rationing plan, on the grounds that "food 66 per cent cooked under a 66 per cent kerosene rationing is not cooked properly for New Englanders to eat." Senator Lodge's statement, in a letter to Clyde G. Morrill, executive secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, refers to curtailment of oil for cooking fuel. Office of Price Administration officials today declared the Senator's statement "uninformed" and stated emphatically that there is absolutely no intention to cut down this year's use of kerosene for cooking.

"As for those who use kerosene to heat their homes," added an OPA spokesman, "everyone concerned with the allotment of fuel-oil rations expects that decisions in such cases will be definitely on the liberal side." Users of kerosene for heating are known to be generally in the lower-income brackets and, said OPA, are already sparing in their use of fuel. It is the extravagant or liberal user of oil who will notice the rationing most, they declare, not the small purchaser of kerosene. "No one need worry about the fate of these small consumers," declared OPA today, "for consideration will be given to their needs in advance of most others."

Senator Lodge's letter was in reply to one from Mr. Morrill which proposed that range oil could not practically be rationed because most of it was distributed by small pedlers in very small quantities, that often it was purchased by children sent to the nearest store with a small container to be filled, and that records concerning its sale could not be accurately kept.

Blackout Test For Industry

A surprise blackout for highly industrialized defense Region Four, sometime between Nov. 8 and Nov. 11, was announced by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

This is the first major blackout for this section since the new regulations for audible signals went into effect, Howard L. Jenkins, of Methuen, Regional Director, said.

Major cities to be blacked out are Lynn, Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill, and Newburyport. The area comprises 50 cities and towns with a total population of 663,610 in its 803 square miles.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based an 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in half an hour.

If year's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals.	128½
2,500 gals.	107.1
2,000 gals.	85⅝
1,500 gals	64⅛

By a Staff Photographer

Newton Citizens Turn Out to Give Their Servicemen Typically Warm Sendoff

Three times each month, as its young men leave for military service, citizens of Newton gather at the City Hall to give them a colorful sendoff. Shown here, gathered around the oval reflecting pool in front of the building at 8 o'clock this morning, the 57 draftees are being addressed by Judge Thomas Weston, Chairman of Draft Board 112. On the City Hall steps are members of the Newton High School Glee Club, and on the other side of the pool is the High School band, in orange and black costumes. Fathers, mothers, sweethearts, and friends of the men have gathered, and Mayor Paul M. Goddard will talk to the men before they leave by bus for Waltham where they will entrain for Fort Devens. This scene is repeated each time one of the City's three draft boards turns out a group of Servicemen. The sendoff is sponsored by the Citizens Committee for Service to Servicemen.

'Hornet' and 'Wasp' Cadets Get Royal Hartford Send-Off

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29—Hartford said good-by this week to a unique group of its young men, a naval aviation unit of 105 cadets, enlisted in Hartford and calling themselves the Hartford Hornets. They entrained for Chapel Hill, N. C., and the beginning of their aviation training, remembering words of praise from their Governor and carrying silver chains for their identification plates presented by their city's mayor.

The Hartford Hornets, it was announced, is the largest group of naval aviation volunteers recruited in any city of the United States. Before they left plans had been made to recruit another unit to be called the Hartford Wasps.

Hornet and Wasp are the names of Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines, which some of these boys helped to build in the sprawling factory at East Hartford. They are engines that power the Navy planes they will now fly.

"Without skilled airmen," Gov. Robert A. Hurley told the boys at a dinner attended by 500 persons, "a nation now cannot survive. Victory in this war depends upon aviation, upon the quality and number of planes a nation commands, and upon the hearts and hands and minds of its young men who fly its planes."

The recruiting campaign that enrolled the Hartford Hornets began last August with a proclamation from Mayor T. J. Spellacy. As far as possible the men will be trained as a unit and kept together. More than 500 candidates were examined in the process of selecting the 105 who left this week.

NYA to Train Women

Opening of a girls' placement center to give industrial training to young women was announced this week by the National Youth Administration as the first of its kind in the country. Girls will live and study at an NYA camp in Rocky Hill, a few miles south of Hartford, where until now boys have been trained. Instruction has been given to 7,200 young men seeking places in industry. The girls' program will begin with enrollment limited to 175.

Women Bus Drivers

The Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company is taking applications from women who want jobs as bus drivers.

Mrs. Robert Lorentz, Smith College graduate and experienced Young Women's Christian Association worker, is in charge of a training program. Uniforms have been designed. Women bus drivers will earn the same wage that is now paid men.

Best Woman's Chore

Paul L. Putnam, chairman of the farm labor committee of the State Defense Council, believes the best job for women on the farm is milking cows. He advocated this week a training program at the University of Connecticut which would specialize on milking and barn chores. After two weeks of lectures from professors and practice on University-owned cows the women would be apprenticed on dairy farms for two weeks more. Then regular jobs would be found for them.

Gas for Voting

There will be extra gasoline to take voters to the polls on Nov. 3. State Office of Price Administration Director Chester Bowles has asked the chairmen of all political parties to make known their transportation needs for election day. "One of the fundamental rights we are fighting for," he said, "is the right to vote."

Steel Forthcoming

The 1,200 tons of steel needed to complete the approaches to the Charter Oak bridge over the Connecticut River will be forthcoming, it appeared this week, when the Bethlehem Steel Company notified Connecticut officials that it was ready to fabricate the steel when priorities are obtained. War Production Board Chairman Donald Nelson will recognize the request for priorities when it reaches his desk. He visited the bridge last week when he was in the State for a visit to a Waterbury war plant.

Judge-Choosing View

Chief Justice William M. Maltbie of the Connecticut Supreme Court spoke out this week against the time-honored practice of choosing town court judges by legislative action. The Governor alone, Justice Maltbie told the State Bar Association, should have the responsibility for appointing judges.

The Chief Justice revived an issue which has been before many legislative sessions. To date the legislators have not been willing to yield their power to name officials of the minor courts.

Faked Oil Seized

New Britain police seized 117 gallons of mixed cottonseed and peanut oils labeled "pure olive oil."

What and How To Mail Things For Christmas

With the Nov. 1 deadline for mailing Christmas parcels to American forces overseas, close at hand, attention is now being turned toward mail for men in the service located in this country and to ordinary civilian holiday mail.

Boston business today called on citizens everywhere to co-operate so that the Christmas mail will be delivered on time, according to George H. Doggett, Chairman of the Committee on Postal Facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In a list of "what to do and how to do it," pointers for the public at large, Mr. Doggett tabulates the following:

Mail Christmas letters and parcels to men in armed services in the United States before Dec. 5.

Mail business and civilian Christmas letters, parcels and cards at least three days earlier than heretofore.

Do not mail calendars, permit, and Third Class circular mail matter during the period Dec. 10 to 24, inclusive, excepting advertising of Christmas sales by stores.

Put full name and complete address, including street and number on each piece of outgoing mail. Also the sender's name and address.

Post outgoing mail at frequent intervals during the day, rather than once at the close of the day.

Use long envelopes, No. 9 or 10 commercial, for business correspondence the Post Office will give them preferential handling.

Wrap parcels more securely than heretofore. Use strong paper and heavy twine.

Stagger first-of-the-month mailings over several days.

Insure valuable first-class matter and parcels.

Use the air mail and special delivery for quicker service.

Deposit large mailings in nearest post office, not in letter boxes or mail chutes.

Inform Post Office when circulars have a time value.

Bushnell Tells Ahepa Order That Greece Will Live

"Greece will live on. There will be a day of reckoning—swift and terrible in its effect. It will be so final and complete that the civilization which Greece represents will ever again endure the punishment inflicted upon it," declared Robert T. Bushnell, Massachusetts attorney general last evening at the testimonial symposium of Athens Chapter 24, Order of Ahepa at the Hotel Bradford, Boston.

The dinner commemorated the second anniversary of historic Oct. 28, 1940, when Greece took up arms to fight for her honor and independence from the invaders, and was tendered to assistant attornel general Harris J. Booras, Past Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa. Chief speakers included Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Representative Joseph E. Casey, Cedric Foster, and Mr. Bushnell. The Pan-Arcadian Society was represented by Costas Econonou, of Youngstown, Ohio, Supreme President, and Archiles Katsonis, an attorney of Washington, substituted for George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa.

"The American democracy, now on trial for its life," said Mr. Bushnell, "represents a different situation from ancient Greece. Now there are all kinds of people cooperating. Little Greece blazed a trail for the cause in which we are all engaged together. The Greeks are the best, most loving people in this family which we call America because here was the vision of the democracy."

WPB Stops Work on Building In Springfield Under Charges

The War Production Board yesterday stopped Richard Stiegler, New York promoter, from constructing a building for an A & P supermarket in Springfield, Mass., on the grounds that Mr. Stiegler made "an inadequate and misleading statement" in applying for permission to build.

Announcement of the suspension order, made by Arthur Fisher, WPB Compliance Manager for New England, reveals a situation which is expected to result in similar action on several A & P construction projects.

Mr. Stiegler leases properties to the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company throughout the East, securing land and erecting buildings for supermarkets on the strength of the leases which provide him with capital, officials said. In the case of the Springfield building project, Mr. Stiegler affirmed in his application that no other available facilities for a supermarket existed in the territory.

The suspension order reveals that "at the time this application was filed, A & P was operating another supermarket within a half-mile of the proposed new store. The company, on completion of the new building, planned to terminate its tenancy in the existing store which it considered inadequate and unsatisfactory.

"Despite the fact," the order continues, "that Mr. Stiegler knew that other facilities were in fact available and presently occupied by A & P, he made no qualification or explanation of his answer to Question 15 in the PD-200 Form. Prior to the filing of this application he had been informed by a representative of the War Production Board that such application would probably not be granted if other facilities were available, so he knew that his answer to this question was inadequate and misleading."

Construction on the store at 761 Liberty Street, Springfield, began in July and has reached "an advanced stage." Further work on it has been prohibited except such as is necessary to protect it from the elements.

Mr. Stiegler is now serving in one of the armed forces, but several of his building projects are still under investigation and some sort of action is expected on all. Technically, the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company is not involved in the actions.

Drive to Enlist Artillerymen to Continue

Public Works Ordnance Drive— The recruiting drive for privates and noncommissioned officers in the 552nd Ordnance Company, U. S. Army, sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and the New England Road Builders Association, is being continued in Boston, Pittsfield, Greenfield, Worcester, Taunton, Middleboro, and Beverly, according to an announcement by Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner.

Public Works officials are trying to enlist specialists who are trained in such capacities as electricians, welders, mechanics, machinists, cooks, and storekeepers.

Army Salvage Drive Includes Glass

War Activities in New England

—At Fort Devens there's a drive on to salvage glass. It is believed to be the first such expansion on a large scale in New England, and kitchen police immediately began the additional chore of cleaning and saving all food containers.

Jars, jugs, or bottles found unsuitable or cracked will be broken up and shipped out for remelting, regardless of color, it was stated. The purpose of the campaign, the officers said, is to supplement further available supplies.

Amphibian Unit's Football Team— More than 50 men of Company B, 532nd Engineer Amphibian Regiment, stationed at Camp Edwards, not only like football so well that they practice two hours a day, but they and several others have contributed enough money to fully equip 20 players.

Company B's grid team is made of several former college and professional stars and many former high school and semi-pro football players. After putting in a hard day's work of soldiering, they go through rigorous practice. It is believed to be the only fully uniformed eleven in camp.

Camp Edwards Names Make News —One Camp Edwards infantry unit has anything you might want by way of names. If you want someone famous, there are "John Adams," "Daniel Boone," and "Henry Ford." Patriotic?

New Song: 'The Waacs Are Coming'

There's a new song in the air these days. It might be called, "The Waacs are Coming." For that is true. They're coming back from their training school to take up regular posts in the service commands.

Today comes word from the War Department that Third Officer Katherine R. Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., has been assigned to the staff of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding officer of the First Service Command here.

This is one of nine appointments of Waac officers to each of the service commands in the country. These women, according to the War Department announcement, will represent the Director of the Waacs as advisers to the commanding generals on matters pertaining to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Waac companies, it is announced, will soon be stationed at Army posts throughout the country, replacing soldiers in administrative, clerical, motor transportation and signal communications work.

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A SINCERE *Thank you*

DURING THE LATE summer and early fall, your telephone company found it necessary, because of dangerously high traffic loads, to ask you to cut down on your use of the telephone. That was because *war calls* were loading lines which could not be expanded because of *war restrictions.*

YOUR CO-OPERATION helped us over the late summer peak, normally the busiest time on our long-distance lines. Records indicate that many customers made sharp reductions in their calls, and that telephone users in general were understanding and tolerant of the unavoidable delay in handling their calls.

SERIOUS BOTTLENECKS still exist on lines to Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburg, Albany, Norfolk, Philadelphia. There are also a few communities in New England where local calling is exceeding switchboard capacity, notably in Newport, R. I., and in Hingham, Fitchburg and Taunton, Mass., and fewer calls to, from, and within these localities would help the war job.

DURING THE SUMMER your voluntarily imposed curtailment of calling enabled hard-pressed operators to speed important long-distance calls to their destinations. With war calls still demanding right-of-way, this curtailment is still in order.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY and its employees are deeply grateful for the tolerance and understanding which were expressed orally and by letter during the period when the telephone traffic situation was most critical.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Nazi Attack on Swiss Press Unmasked as Fear of Truth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 29—Further evidence of Nazi Germany's deep concern over the progress of the war and over its failure to bend the occupied countries to its will is seen in recent Berlin threats against Swiss journalists.

A spokesman in the German Foreign Ministry declared that in view of the obvious "lack of understanding" on the part of Swiss newspapermen for Germany's new Europe, "it is perhaps best to send them to Siberia or help them into the next world."

At the same time this statement was made, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, asserted in an article in Das Reich, in which he attacked small neutrals, that "there are certain neutral publicists who regard our new organization of the Continent with the same attitude as a person who is being tickled and trying not to laugh."

If the Germans hoped that such outbursts would intimidate the Swiss journalists they were quickly disillusioned. The attacks succeeded chiefly in establishing unity among the Swiss writers and editors and in evoking even more forthright criticism of Germany in the Swiss press.

Old Nazi-ganda Trick

Der Buna of Bern, a moderate paper sometimes regarded as reflecting official opinion, implied that one of the well tried propaganda tricks north of the Rhine when things are going bad is to strike a blow at the neutral press to distract attention of the people and added that it was a widely known fact that the general situation changed from worse to worst in Europe.

Most Swiss papers rejected the Nazi accusation that the Swiss press was interfering with German affairs by pointing out that the Swiss press is forbidden in Germany. At the same time Germany controls almost the entire European press.

Der Bund pointed out that German journalists in Switzerland enjoy "freedom of criticism against the host land which is not allowed Swiss correspondents in Germany."

A big advantage of the Nazi attacks was that more even than reports of conditions in other countries they brought home to the Swiss people the nature of the blueprinted new Europe.

Subjection for Europe

National Councilor Feldmann in the Neue Berner Zeitung stated nothing could show more clearly that in Berlin's "new European order" there is no room for sovereign independent European states outside Germany, and that Switzerland would be subjected to foreign will.

Almost every Swiss paper declared its determination to continue reporting European events in an objective neutral tone which has been customary up to now and to reject any attempt at intimidation.

Mr. Feldmann declared that the Swiss press will continue to serve the people as Swiss interests demand. "Switzerland, which demands its soldiers fulfill their duty to the end, also demands that its politicians and editors stand by the flag under all circumstances," he said.

The Swiss student body, in representative assembly, declared its solidarity with the Swiss press and approved the fair, objective and neutral manner in which it treats news. The Gotthard Bund movement for unity of all political parties stated official Swiss neutrality does not mean renunciation of free expression of opinion on problems of the present and future from the Swiss point of view.

Since the Swiss press is partially restrained by the Government Press Department, notice was given to the German Minister in Bern and by the Swiss Minister to officials in Berlin of the "regret" of the Swiss Federal Council at Berlin's threats and general attitude against the Swiss press and Press Department.

Lindy, famous Swiss cartoonist, in a cartoon in Weltwoche showed familiar Swiss journalistic figures pecking away doggedly at their typewriters on the frozen wastes of Siberia. Weltwoche rejoiced that once and for all the German-inspired myth of division between the army and press has been shattered since now it is clear that both stand in the front line of battle facing the same danger.

Navy Reserve Officer To Become Marine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Paul C. Smith, editor and general manager of the San Francisco Chronicle, announced Oct. 27 he had resigned as a lieutenant commander in the Navy Reserve and as chief of the Office of War Information's news bureau to enlist as a private in the Marine Corps.

Mr. Smith said he would leave next Monday for the Marine Corps "Boot Camp" at Parris Island, S. C.

Mr. Smith said there was nothing "hay wire" about his status as a lieutenant commander in the Navy, "except that I couldn't run a destroyer which is what lieutenant commanders are supposed to do."

New War Voice Expected for Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 29—The resignation of Mitchell Hepburn as Premier of Ontario Province is expected to result in more cordial relations between the Province and the Dominion Government and, consequently, in a more articulate and direct role for Ontario in the prosecution of the war effort.

The new Premier, Gordon Conant, Attorney General in Mr. Hepburn's Cabinet, has been critical of the war effort, although not as outspoken as his former chief. Col. George Drew, leader of the strongest Ontario opposition group, the Conservatives, likewise has been a critic of the Federal Government's policies. However, it is felt that Mr. Conant and Colonel Drew are now likely to agree to co-operate fully with the Government and to hold their differences in abeyance.

In the meantime, there is not likely to be a general election in Ontario for some time, although the customary five-year period is up in 1942. A few weeks ago Mr. Hepburn said the people of the Province did not want the dislocation of a wartime election. Events, of course, may force an election.

Closed Door Himself

The sharp restrictions which wartime places upon the activities of provincial governments—especially recalcitrant governments—are believed to have been mainly responsible for Mr. Hepburn's resignation last week.

Whatever might be said and thought of the bitterness of Mr Hepburn's statements on public affairs, no one would deny him energy, fearlessness, and deep patriotism. The extent to which he might have aided the Federal Government through close collaboration can only be surmised. He closed that door himself and kept it bolted. The role of passive collaborationist or of being practically an onlooker couldn't have suited his temperament.

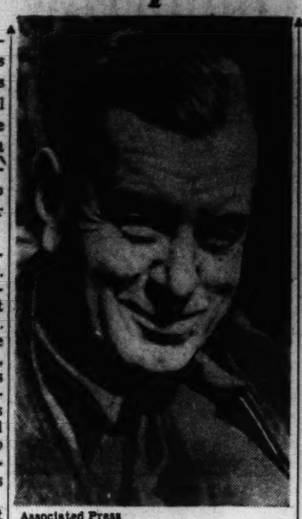
The element of surprise in his resignation was characteristic. There had, of course, been rumors for some time that he intended to step down. Some years ago he threatened to resign for reasons of health, and as he has said himself he asked Provincial Secretary Harry Nixon to take over the Premiership from him at least twice within the last year. There has, however, been a growing rift between the two men.

Split on Policies

Mr. Nixon did not approve of the Premier's sharp attacks on the Federal Government's war effort. He disapproved also of Mr. Hepburn's support of Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader in his by-election for the Dominion House of Commons, and of his opposition to Humphrey Mitchell, Labor Minister, in his by-election in Welland County, Ontario. Now Mr. Nixon has also left the Cabinet. He apparently knew nothing of Mr. Hepburn's resignation until it had already taken place.

During his term of office as Premier, Mr. Hepburn lost a number of strong colleagues, David Croll and Arthur W. Roebuck in particular. Mr. Croll and the former Minister of Public Works, Colin Campbell, are now in the armed forces; Mr. Roebuck is in the Federal House. He has at the same time got a new man in Farquhar Oliver, now Minister of Public Works.

There seems, however, to have been a certain amount of deterioration in morale of the Cabinet arising from dissension over the criticism of the Federal Government's war program, and more recently from difference of opinion on the Premier's espousal of the cause of Tim Buck, Communist leader. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation party under their leader, E. B. Jolliffe, a young Toronto lawyer, thought they saw a gradual decline in the prestige of the Provincial Premier.



Associated Press

Gordon Conant

Ontario Attorney General becomes head of Cabinet as successor to Mitchell Hepburn who resigned.

Partisan Pressure

TORONTO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Mitchell F. Hepburn, who resigned as Premier of Ontario last week, declared Oct. 28 that "the intensification of partisan pressure interfered with my administrative duties to a point where I was forced to choose between the party and the well-being of the nation; I have put my country first."

In a 1,600-word statement on his resignation, Mr. Hepburn said a "serious division" that developed between the Government and the Liberal Party brought about two outstanding issues: "Complete subservience to the Ottawa political machine and the calling of a snap election whenever the time appeared opportune."

Mr. Hepburn referred to his appeals for an all-out war effort after hostilities broke out and said:

"As was to be expected, my adamant and consistent stand, my lack of blind adhesion to party welfare as against national interests in this unprecedented crisis in world history, annoyed the purely partisan section of the liberal party, and as a consequence my position as leader became untenable. A serious division gradually developed within the Government and the party which became intensified even as the war came closer to our shores."

Third Member Quits

TORONTO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Farquhar Oliver resigned Oct. 27 as Minister of Public Works and Public Welfare in the Ontario Government. He is the third member to quit the Government in less than a week, following Premier Mitchell Hepburn and Provincial Secretary Harry Nixon.

Two other members of the Government took over Mr. Oliver's portfolios, Highways Minister T. B. McQuesten that of Public Works and Health Minister Harold Kirby that of Public Welfare.

TORONTO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Gordon Conant, who succeeds Mitchell F. Hepburn as Premier of Ontario, is the kind of man, outwardly, the movies like to portray—the out-of-doorsy type, ruddy, fond of walking, yachting and fishing and given to quiet evenings in his book-lined living room.

Except for walking, the brief period at the fireside of his home in Oshawa after dinner is his chief recreation today. With years of legal practice behind him, he is still a man who walks for joy.

When he practiced law in Oshawa he got up at 6:30 a. m. every day, winter and summer, walked the two miles from his home to Lake Ontario and back before breakfast.

Since 1937 his office has been that of the Attorney General in Toronto's Parliament buildings, but that hasn't stopped his walking. He walks three miles every morning, then another mile and back to a downtown hotel for lunch, and spends an hour or so each evening rambling around the Oshawa property and along the Lake Ontario waterfront after the 35-mile ride from Toronto.

Mr. Conant's life is methodical. He is prompt about everything, gets to the Premier's office around 9 a. m., is meticulous about fulfilling appointments on time.

In this systematic manner he is in contrast with his predecessor, colorful, unpredictable Mitchell Hepburn. But Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Conant were always as one on policy.

When the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers called a strike in the General Motors plant in Mr. Conant's home city in the spring of 1937, he was one of Mr. Hepburn's strongest supporters in a battle against the union and "foreign organizers."

Up to that time he had been known only locally in political life—as Mayor in 1916-17, as Crown Attorney for his country, a position corresponding somewhat to that of prosecuting attorney in the United States.

But, in October of 1937, Premier Hepburn called a surprise general election. Mr. Conant ran for the Legislature and won easily. Six days after the election, he was the province's Attorney General.

In office he continued to be a steadfast backer of Mr. Hepburn. Mr. Conant prepared the legal snowballs, packed around the core-principle of provincial rights, that helped to break up the Dominion-Provincial conference of January, 1941, convoked to implement recommendations of a royal commission, that arrived to refurbish and streamline the Canadian fiscal system. Mr. Hepburn called its sponsors "wreckers of confederation" and Mr. Conant backed him. Since then some of the commission's recommendations, notably withdrawal of the provinces from the income-tax field, have been put into effect by agreement.

In Charge

Associated Press

Col. William T. Clement

Who is in charge of additional units of the United States Marine Corps newly arrived in the British Isles and already at battle stations, according to a Marine Corps announcement in London yesterday. Colonel Clement wears the Navy Cross awarded him in Washington on July 17 for distinguished service in the Far East. He escaped from Corregidor Island by submarine.

Mounting Unrest in Rumania Shown by Maniu's Demands

By David Walker

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 29—Increasingly serious unrest in Rumania is reflected in the wording of the latest protest made by the peasant leader, Juliu Maniu, to Marshal Ion Antonescu in the form of a private letter, the text of which has now reached this correspondent.

"While recently in southern Transylvania," the letter runs, "I noted with profound chagrin, and despite promises made that no more troops would be sent, that important units were being sent, especially from the Banat area.

More Troops Promised

"In Bucharest I also have noted that the Government had told the German Government that more troops would be sent to reinforce and replace troops already there and that Transylvanian units would be dispatched to the Caucasus. These facts have produced everywhere a profound discontent and disquiet.

"All Rumania demands to know how the Government safely can deprive the country of troops at a moment when Hungary and Bulgaria remain armed to the teeth and Hungary still is sending infantry and motorized units into northern Transylvania for big maneuvers late in the autumn. The Hungarian Government still is doing everything possible to achieve the Hungarian dream of total occupation of Transylvania, and daily reports of persecution in northern Transylvania are exasperating public opinion.

"National opinion and the whole country demand under these circumstances that the Rumanian Government send no more soldiers to the Eastern Front and that, on the contrary, our troops should start being withdrawn. Immediate action must be taken as dictated by the above facts."

Ignored by Antonescu

This letter was taken personally by Mr. Maniu to the Premier, but Marshal Antonescu paid no more attention to it than he had any other of Mr. Maniu's courageous protests against the subjection of Rumania to a foreign yoke. There is no question but that the terms of the letter reflect the opinion of a large body of the Rumania people who clearly are aware of the critical situation in which the country is being placed by the drain on its manpower.

Meanwhile, it now is possible to reveal on high authority that a decree is being drawn up by which, in the event of Marshal Antonescu's sudden passing, power will pass automatically to Acting Premier Mihial Antonescu without need of the intervention of King or Parliament. This decree is necessary because, were they allowed a choice, neither the King, Army, nor people would dream of electing Mihail Antonescu to the Marshal's place.

Axis Propaganda in India Fails of Desired Objective

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Axis has failed to win the first round in the propaganda battle for India. It has not lost the battle—or at least the United Nations have not won it—but Berlin and Tokyo have definitely lost face in India.

The reasons for this statement are threefold:

1. Growing Indian unity in favor of complete independence, although encouraged by the Axis, has not resulted in an atmosphere favorable to collaboration with the Axis.
2. Axis attempts to intensify Indian disorders to the point of open revolution have had little success.
3. Axis propagandists have had to back down and on some of the promises of "aid" they made several months ago.

It seems paradoxical that the Axis should encourage Indian unity, in view of British statements that they, too, wish to see unity achieved as a prerequisite to the reopening of negotiations with the Indians. Toyko and Berlin apparently believe that Indian unity not only would fail to result in a settlement, but would intensify opposition to the British.

The Axis radios, in broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission and made available through the Office of War Information, continue to report disorders in India. All indications are, however, that the Indian issue is now settling down to a long, drawn-out campaign of endurance.

Shift in Tactics

This is symbolized by the change in Axis propaganda tactics. Several recent press reports have attributed anti-British disorders to Japanese agents working among the Indians. On at least two occasions, Berlin and Tokyo have tried to promote Indian unrest on specific dates—without much effect, so far as could de determined through the veil of British censorship.

Subhas Chandra Bose—one-time head of the Congress Party and leader in Bengal Province—is now radiocasting from Berlin. He tried to stimulate violence against the British on Sept. 6, the "Viceroy's day of prayer." But that day passed much more quietly than Sept. 9, the first "monthiversary" of Mohandas K. Gandhi's imprisonment.

Again, Tokyo Radio and its satellites tried to whip up disorders on Oct. 2, Mr. Gandhi's birthday. "We of Asia are all one in showing our unspeakable sorrow" that Mr. Gandhi should have to "spend his birthday in narrow confinement. . . . Save him and restore him to the active leadership of India!" said Tokyo. But such disorders as occurred were clearly attributable to the nature of the occasion, rather than to Japan's propaganda.

A further defeat for the Axis in India has been the failure of its propagandists to make good their promises and threats. Berlin's Bose, for example, assured his listeners early this year that "When the nour strikes, no power on earth will be able to prevent my joining you."

Axis Promise

He also promised that if the Indians would fight the British, the Axis would rush in and help them. "I have not seen an instance in history where freedom has been won without foreign aid," he said.

On Aug. 9, Mr. Bose cried out, "The clarion call of the last battle of emancipation has sounded." But neither Mr. Bose nor Axis troops arrived in India; and the German puppet now says, "I, Subhas Chandra Bose, am convinced that the struggle can be carried on for at least two years without any help from the outside." Strangely enough, in one radiocast from Berlin he compared the Indian struggle with that of the Czechoslovak people, adding, "You should therefore be in a position to continue your activity without any advice from the outside."

As for Japan, last summer, its propagandists told India, "At the borders of Burma the flower of the Japanese Imperial Army is waiting to liberate the peoples of India." In recent weeks no such references have appeared.

Axis efforts to influence India continue, however, and are dangerous as long as present conditions persist. Subhas Chandra Bose now openly uses Berlin Radio, and Tokyo's Rash Behari Bose—no relative of S. C. Bose—sends his tendentious messages into the subcontinent daily from Bangkok, Thailand; Saigon, French Indo-China; and a so-called "Free India" station at Singapore.

'Independence League'

Rash Behari Bose, who has been supported by the Japanese ever since he left India 28 years ago, has organized a puppet "Indian Independence League" throughout Occupied Asia. He claims to have 30,000 Indians under arms and prepared to march into India. His headquarters are in Bangkok.

Saigon Radio, which is apparently operated by the Japanese Army, calls itself the "Indian Independence League Station" when radiocasting to India. It features a Captain Khan, who appeals to Indians for direct action against the British. Indians are advised to make friends with soldiers of their own race, and to find out where their munitions are stored.

Axis radiocasters continue to harp on the imprisonment of Congress Party leaders, British violence, the growth of strife in India, and differences between the Moslem leaders and the British. Allegations of American ambition to control India's resources after the war, and of American support for Britain's present stand, are also heard.

Canada Protests Time Article

OTTAWA, Oct. 29 (CP)—Royal Canadian Mounted Police officials said on Oct. 27 they are conducting an investigation to learn the identity of a correspondent of the United States weekly magazine Time who provided a story on the disturbance among German prisoners of war at the Bowmanville, Ont., camp on Oct. 10.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Canada complained to the United States recently that the story of the magazine Time on disturbances at a prisoners' camp at Bowmanville, Ontario, contained "distortions and inaccuracies" that would provide enemy propaganda material and might lead to further ill-treatment of Allied prisoners in Germany.

The disturbances, it was officially announced in Canada, occurred when German prisoners attempted to resist reprisal shacklings. They submitted only after serious disorders in which prisoners and guards were injured.

In a formal statement announcing that "representations" had been made at Washington, the Canadian Legation said:

The style and choice of expression throughout the Time article are such as to color and distort the facts. Such phrases as 'bursts of machine-gun fire, and 'Commando tactics, convey an impression of the use of military forces, which is untrue and unwarranted.

Specifically, the statement added, the report contains a number of falsehoods, of which the following are the more important:

(a) That gas was used by the guards to overcome the resistance of the prisoners. No gas, tear gas or any other kind, was used.

(b) That machine guns were used to quell the prisoners. No machine guns whatever were used and none of the guards in the camp was supplied with ball ammunition. Ony four rifle shots were fired, all by the guard on one of the towers just outside the camp fire. These were all warning shots. The first three were fired into the air. The fourth one was fired into the ground in front of an advancing crowd of German prisoners who had seized and were holding a Canadian officer. The shot ricocheted and hit another prisoner in the leg, inflicting a slight wound.

(c) That prisoners' food rations were stopped. Meals were prepared in the camp as usual and delivered to all prisoners.

(d) That 126 of the German prisoners at the Bowmanville camp were sent to another camp. In fact, none of the prisoners was transferred from Bowmanville."

The Canadian authorities make no comment on the propriety or otherwise of printing a story of this kind without official authorization or verification. They feel, however, that they are under the regrettable necessity of correcting its misstatements and inaccuracies."

Women Ask Ban

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick, Oct. 29 (CP)—The Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire has adopted a resolution protesting against circulation in Canada of the magazines Time and Life.

Charging the publications had printed "most anti-British" articles and "subversive propaganda," the resolution asked a Government ban on the magazines, or failing this, urged that all I. O. D. E. members refrain from purchasing them.

St. Lawrence Sailors Get War-Risk Raise

MONTREAL, Oct. 29 (AP)—Crews of inland ships operating below the Saguenay River on the St. Lawrence will be given a pay increase of 35 per cent for war risk, starting immediately, an official of the National Maritime Federation said yesterday.

The pay increase will replace a bonus of $1 a day previously paid to crews of such ships during the time they were in the waters below the Saguenay, where U-boats have sunk United Nations ships.

British Royal Robes To Be Presented To Museum in Ontario

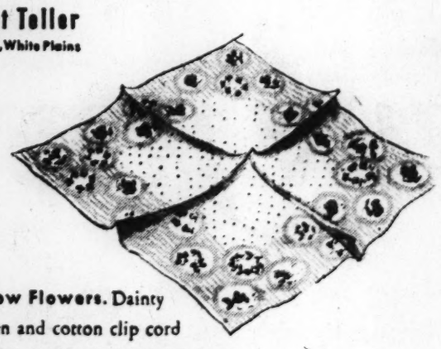
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Robes worn by Queen Alexandra at the coronation of King Edward VII in 1902, and other garments donned by royalty on state occasions, are to be given to the Royal Ontario Museum here by Lieut. Col. James W. Flanagan, who is disposing of his art and antiques collection now housed at his estate, "Divadale," it was disclosed recently. The royal robes and state gowns were obtained by Colonel Flanagan in 1937 at a sale in New York City.

Among the garments which will become part of the Museum collection is a gold-embroidered white satin gown, worn by Queen Alexandra at the wedding of Grand Duchess Xenia, daughter of Czar Alexander III, at Peterhof Palace; a gold and silver embroidered blue tulle gown worn at the coronation of King Edward; and a Scottish tartan and white satin crinoline ball dress worn at the Scottish balls at Balmoral.

Other items of interest which will be placed in the Museum are the purple velvet coronation robe and gilded silver coronet worn by Princess Victoria at King Edward's coronation.

Bonwit Teller
New York, White Plains



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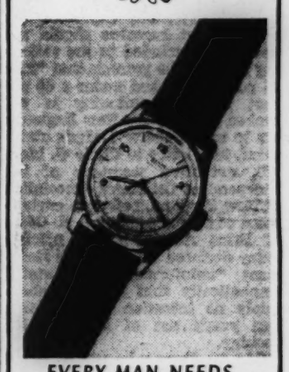

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Here Is How It Feels In Convoy Under Fire

The following eye-witness account of one of the great epics of the sea—an allied convoy carrying war supplies to Northern Russia—is furnished by Ensign Kenneth W. Tipping of the U. S. Navy, whose ship was torpedoed. The convoy was under constant submarine and plane attack for a week.

A UNITED KINGDOM PORT. Delayed. (AP)—After 5½ months at sea we finally got the chance to see the Germans at close range and the experience is one we won't be quick to forget.

Our convoy was well under way and although Nazi reconnaissance planes had been circling overhead for two days, we didn't realize what was in store for us until two of our ships were suddenly torpedoed on a chill Sunday morning.

The first ship to go was hit about 400 yards off our starboard bow and sank in about four minutes. I arrived on the bridge just in time to see her disappear.

While facing aft, receiving the coxswain's report that the fourth gun was manned and ready, I saw a ship astern of us suddenly belch smoke and steam from amidships on the starboard side. She was hit badly and incapable of continuing, but she did not sink.

These attacks took place within ten minutes of each other at about 9 a. m. and from that time until our own ship was sunk, everyone aboard was at action stations. At about 2 p. m. we had our first visit from the airplanes, a high-level bombing attack which lasted in sporadic fashion for 45 minutes, doing no damage to the convoy.

It was a bit annoying that the planes were operating above the clouds, making it impossible to get a decent shot at them.

Here They Come

Things were dragging along about 3 p. m. when suddenly one of my gun crew, Tony Lima from Ludlow, Mass., who was on watch at the port 50-caliber machine-gun, shouted: "Mr. Tipping, are those planes?"

They were planes, all right, at least 40 of them coming in on the starboard bow, wing-tip to wing-tip, covering the horizon from dead ahead to broad on the beam. They were on us in a minute and when I judged they were three-quarters of a mile away I gave the command, "Open fire!"

From that point it was pretty much up to the men at the guns and they performed excellently. There were plenty of targets and they pounded away at them.

Being on the highest part of the ship, I found I was able to help the men by drawing attention, over the communications system, to targets approaching on blindspots caused by the ship's superstructure.

The first convoy ship the Jerries got in this attack was our column leader. It went up suddenly in flames that reached 300 to 400 feet. It was fortunate that the intense activity of that moment was such that the full horror of the incident was not appreciated by the busy gunners and seamen.

Bullets Shatter Decks

At this point anti-aircraft fire from our escort men-o-war was cutting the sky into ribbons. Shells aimed at low-flying raiders by ships on the convoy's port side were sweeping just over the decks of our ship.

I heard machine-gun bullets bouncing off our forward turrets and saw tracers going by so close it seemed as if I could reach out and catch them. I'm sure Jerry got a hotter reception than he expected and after his first mass attack he showed considerably more respect for our ability to hit back.

As the clatter of attack grew into a roar, with planes coming at us from every direction and dropping schools of torpedoes, I lost all conception of time—until we were hit.

The plane that got us came in on the starboard beam and let go two torpedoes. I can look back on that moment with some consolation, though, because I am convinced we knocked down that plane. As he banked away from attack, he was caught flush in the belly by a stream of tracers from the starboard 50-caliber gun and from the 30-caliber gun on the boat deck.

He never came out of that bank but there was no time for exultation. His two tinfish hit within a few seconds of each other. One got us just abaft the bridge, the other aft.

I went crashing to the deck on the flat of my back from the force of the explosions. I raised myself quickly, but as I started to get up I was showered with water which cascaded over the bridge.

Hit Proved Mortal Blow

In that split second the ship had listed heavily to starboard and seemed to be settling by the stern. I made certain that the gun-crew forward had gotten away and then went aft to check on those manning the guns there.

The ship was settling rapidly so I gave the order to release the port after liferaft, but the hard starboard list held the raft tight. It was lucky for us the raft on the other side slid free into the water.

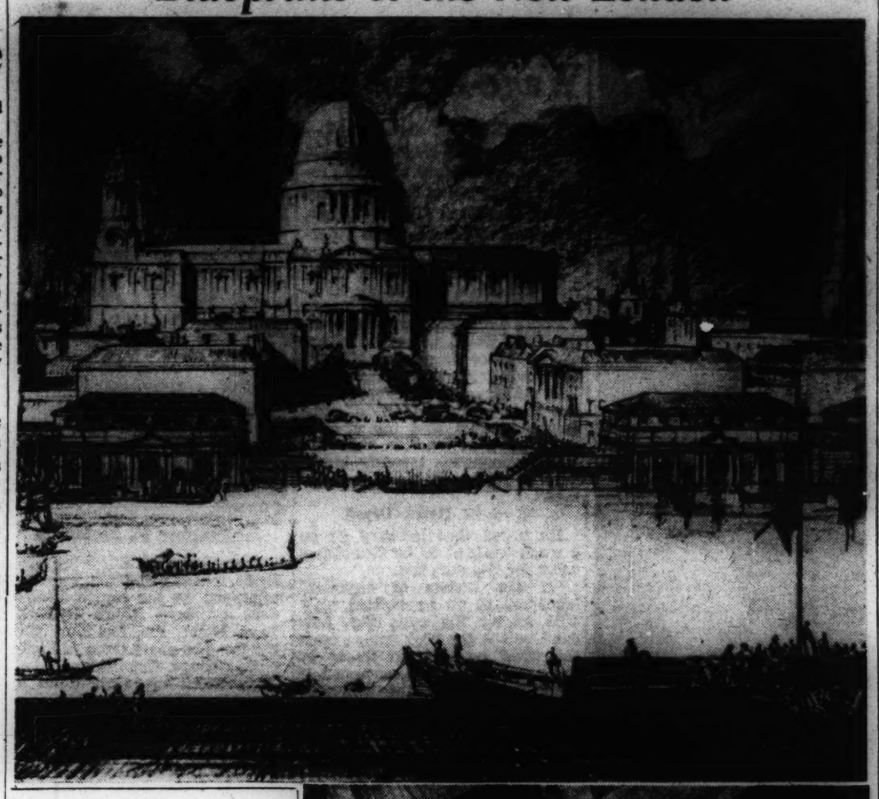
The line which should have held the raft until the men got aboard snapped, but the raft was prevented from drifting away by quick thinking of one of the naval gun crew, Staunchfield Wright. He leaped from the ship to the raft and held it alongside while the others got aboard.

We had gotten only 150 yards from the ship when, with a quiet splash, she went under. Within 15 to 20 minutes we were picked up by a British minesweeper.

Aboard another ship the next two days I found the strain of being a spectator in battle much worse than being a participant. Survivors packed on the ship behaved admirably, however, under very trying conditions. My admiration especially went out to the wounded who did not whimper though they lay helpless with the battle raging about them.

The British escort did an extraordinarily fine piece of work, not only in protecting the convoy and in picking up survivors but in the excellent care and treatment of survivors on the way back. I have nothing but deepest respect and admiration for those men.

Blueprints of the New London



Wide World

Postwar Planners Envision Many Changes

Top: This is the new setting for St. Paul's Cathedral as outlined by the Royal Academy Planning Committee. An impressive series of steps lead to the river, while the restricted height of near-by structures accentuates the outlines of the cathedral. Bottom: This is how Piccadilly Circus would look if the committee's plans were followed. The circus has been extended into a rectangle and the famed Statue of Eros has been graced with lawns at its base. An exhibition of drawings and plans showing reconstructed London was held at Burlington House under auspices of the committee.

Monarchy in France: Nazi Peace Tool?

By Egon Kaskelinè
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A possible new weapon for a Nazi peace offensive may be detected in a recent broadcast from Berlin stating that Pierre Laval, Vichy's pro-German Chief of Government had received the Count of Paris, Pretender to the French throne.

According to the Berlin spokesman, M. Laval, although interested in the cause of monarchist restoration, has been rather noncommittal in his declarations on the Pretender. He is reported to have said to the Count: "You have already waited 12 years; you must wait a little longer and have patience."

Berlin did not tell whether the Count was satisfied with this reply.

The most important point in this story is not that M. Laval again has proved to be a shrewd and opopportunist politician, but that Berlin propaganda found this visit interesting enough to broadcast it to the world.

Are the Nazis endeavoring to discredit M. Laval in the eyes of the French people or is there any secret German interest in a possible restoration of the French monarchy?

Have the majority of the French people today become more friendly to the re-establishment of a French monarchy after the war than in previous years? Is there any possibility that, with the victory of the United Nations, the French pretender might return to the throne of his ancestors?

Henri of Orleans, Count of Paris, head of the French royal family, is rather a sympathetic personality. He is still a young man and his followers consider him as "a revolutionary prince." He has learned something from the misadventures of his predecessors and he is anxious not to repeat their mistakes. He certainly will not reject the French crown merely because the French people are unwilling to accept old traditions of the House of Bourbon. He understands that the French king has to be a modern ruler and that he must mount the throne "by the will of the French people." The new French king has to be a constitutional monarch.

The pretender and his friends have been well aware that in the eyes of the French people monarchy and social raction have been inseparably linked. Although no friend of parliamentarism, the Count of Paris has never leaned toward authoritarian rule or toward Fascism.

Count Henri of Paris broke with the die-hards in his own party, represented by the "Action Française." Since 1934, the monarchist cause in France was officially defended in a weekly paper Courrier Royal while the policy of the "Action Française had been repudiated by the Pretender.

It was known that relations between the Pretender and his friends on one side and Charles Maurras and the leaders of the Action Française on the other had become increasingly hostile. Previous to his reconciliation with the Vatican, Charles Maurras who had devoted his career to the defense of the monarchist cause and of Roman Catholicism found himself in the paradoxical situation of being excommunicated by the Pope and repudiated by his king.

It was only logical that M. Maurras and his followers should immediately back Marshal Philippe Pétain's authoritarian rule. M. Maurras, moreover, was the first to declare during the war that Marshal Pétain must become the leader of a military government.

M. Maurras' political ideas have decisively influenced the Vichy setup. Yet the French royalists who called themselves also "integral nationalists" had always been radically anti-German. It was not easy for M. Maurras to explain to his followers that Vichy-France was bound to collaborate with Germany, the anti-France.

M. Maurras, however, succeeded even in executing this complete volte-face. Leading French royalists such as Abel Bonnard, George Claude, and others have been all-out collaborators since the first hour and some of them have now become members of the Laval government. M. Maurras in his daily articles in the Action Française was eager to point out that acceptance of Hitler's "New Order" was the best way to secure the ultimate aim of his policy, France's independence from foreign influences. His satisfaction with the destruction of French democracy, with the persecution of his enemies—the Jews, the Free Masons and the Communists—made him blind to all other consequences of the French collapse.

Although the Pretender has been more cautious in his public declarations than leaders of the royalist faction in France, he undoubtedly believes that the downfall of the Third Republic has increased the chances of monarchist restoration in France.

During the war, he had joined the French Foreign Legion—as a member of the old royal house he could not be admitted in the regular army. He retired to his estates in Morocco after the defeat. Yet he soon toured France, where he was received by Marshal Pétain and other leading Vichy men. The Count of Paris expressed his confidence in the Marshal and publicly protested against British bombing of French factories.

It is probable that Marshal Pétain and the French traditionalists would like to set up a new constitution with a monarchical head. They would not be averse to setting up a legitimate regime.

French monarchists, however, have also their representatives among the followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Several members of the Action Française did not follow the dangerous way of their leader, and joined the movement of resistance with other Frenchmen. Captain d'Estienne d'Ornes, active member of the Action Française, was shot by the Germans as a de Gaullist. Other monarchist partisans continue the fight inside and outside France.

There has been much talk about alleged monarchist tendencies of General de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French. General de Gaulle, however, has never been a member of any royalist organization and he is not known ever to have publicly expressed sympathy for a monarchist restoration. His books prove that he thinks purely as a military leader.

In recent months, General de Gaulle several times has pledged himself to the re-establishment of democracy in France and he has firmly declared that the French people alone should determine the future constitution of the country.

If, however, France of tomorrow is to be reconstituted by democratic methods, the chances for monarchist restoration are certainly very slight. The Pretender may be a progressive-minded personality, but the French people, rightly or wrongly, believe that his accession to the throne would signify the rule of the reactionary factions which have backed Vichy since the beginning.

M. Maurras has not only been one of the most active opponents of the French Republic, he has, at the same time, largely destroyed the monarchist cause in France. If the French people are again to be allowed to decide on their fate, France is likely to become a Fourth Republic, although the constitution of the new state may considerably differ from that of 1875.

Yet, despite the overwhelmingly antimonarchist trend of public opinion in France, conservative circles, especially in the Anglo-Saxon countries, have not lost hope that, after the German defeat, the liberated but utterly exhausted countries will accept a monarchist regime. These circles are afraid that Hitler's downfall will be followed by a period of anarchy and of social revolution in Europe.

If new monarchies are set up in Europe, the old society, threatened by the unrest of the masses, is more likely to survive. Those groups which have not committed themselves completely to the cause of fascism would become the pillars of the new-old order in Europe. In France, these circles count especially on the army, many officers of which are known to have strong monarchist leanings.

These behind-the-scenes tendencies, which are well known in Berlin and in Rome, partly explain perhaps the secret meaning of the Nazi broadcast. As Germany's hopes to bring this war to a victorious end are increasingly dissipating, only a negotiated peace can save Germany from eventual collapse.

Germany's rulers probably believe that it would be easier to come to terms with conservative regimes in the once occupied territories than with revolutionary governments. These conservative governments will probably comprise many men who have not always been disinclined to collaborate with Germany. German interest in the monarchist issue in France, therefore, is likely to be part of its preparations for a new peace offensive.

Emissaries of Pope Confer With Pétain

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Oct. 29

Marshal Pétain conferred at length today with Pierre Marie Cardinal Gerlier and Emmanuel Celestin Cardinal Suhard, heads, of the Roman Catholic Church in the Unoccupied and Occupied Zones, respectively.

Later Marshal Pétain, his chief of Government, Pierre Laval, and the two Cardinals were expected to meet with the Papan Nuncio, Monsignor Valera Valeri, and the French Ambassador to the Vatican, Léon Bérard.

Mr. Bérard is expected to return to Vatican City tomorrow to report to Pope Pius XII on the interviews.

Hitler Hails Italian Allies

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. Oct. 29 (AP)—Hitler greeted his Italian Axis partners yesterday, the twentieth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome, with telegrams to King Victor Emmanuel and Mussolini, recalling their ties with Germany.

To Mussolini:

"Duce!

"On the twentieth anniversary of the march to Rome I think of you and your unique historical achievements in firm friendship and devotion. With me the entire National Socialist German people are deeply moved on the occasion of the day of triumph of the Fascist revolution.

"What you, Duce, and your fighters have accomplished since that day has let the uprising at that time become a turning point of human history. Today, both our popular revolutions are fighting together in the closest comradeship of arms against the same forces which once opposed Fascism inside Italy and National Socialism inside Germany."

Mussolini sent Hilter his "greetings of sincerest comradeship" in a return telegram thinking Hitler for his message of congratulations.

Mussolini said that Italian Fascism had met hostility which "reached a climax in the League of Nations blockade (at the time of the invasion of Ethiopia) and from thattime on it was clear that our two revolutions had to join hands in a pact of brotherly solidarity. . . ."

Cheers for Duce

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. Oct. 29 (AP)—Premier Mussolini was "greeted by the stormy applause of thousands of Italians" yesterday when he attended the opening of an exhibition celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome, the German Transocean News Agency reported.

Planning of Postwar Britain Sharp Challenge to Leaders

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29—Coming immediately after Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts' call last week for the United Nations to plan now for the postwar world, Lord Reith's criticism in the House of Lords of the British Government's failure as yet to evolve a planning policy for Great Britain on a national scale carries special weight.

For Lord Reith was formerly Minister in Charge of Planning. He was replaced and his office is now in charge of two ministers. Meanwhile, growing impatience is discernible with the Government's delay in setting up machinery for building a new Britain.

The Government reply made in Lords by the Socialist Lord Snell was in effect that progress is being made in a number of directions but that the complexity of vast questions of replanning necessitates no decision being taken precipitately.

Those with a knowledge of the tremendous issues involved in what is going to be virtually the peaceful carrying through of a national revolution do not underestimate the Government's task. Nor do they close their eyes to the problem of composing the differences liable to arise through the large number of different interests and departments which are inevitably involved in reconstruction in its wider sense.

Immediate Steps

But these considerations do not alter the widespread feeling that much more can be done now to comply with the urgent call from Marshal Smuts and others that the United Nations must not be caught unprepared for peace.

Lord Reith, an engineer with a practical reputation before he was brought into politics, spoke pointedly in Lords of the 15 months he spent in "Ministerial twilight." He said, "In no item of very high significance, social, economic or physical, will anything come unless we start building now."

Lord Reith drew cheers from his fellow Peers when he stressed just how much building of a better Britain meant to the people now fighting the war. He called for bold overriding of all barriers—vested interests, prejudices, political parties, local authorities, landowners, speculative builders. The British people, he said, require the Government to give them a new vision of their future and a token now.

Central Authority Sought

Lord Reith insisted planning must be the job of one man with full powers. And that is precisely what the majority of responsible opinion outside the Government is also urging. One supreme central authority has been recommended in both the Uthwatt and Scott reports which have been compiled at the instigation of the Government. Similarly the Times of London, in welcoming Lord Reith's speech, calls for appointment of a Minister for National Development.

An observer in Britain today cannot fail to see great efforts being directed toward postwar planning. The Uthwatt and Scott reports are historic contributions in the quest for a better way of life.

The Royal Academy exhibition now open to the public, portraying London of the future, is another instance of how the British have got beyond mere talk about the postwar era. The Government and local authorities are themselves well advanced on plans, although these are secret so far.

Britain's outstanding social specialist, Sir William Beveridge, is reported to have been working eighteen hours daily for the past few weeks on a new charter of social security which is expected to be presented to the Government this month.

Unquestionably all necessary excavations are being done and materials are being gathered for building a very much better Britain. But there is a big holdup on the question of who is to be the master builder. Many folks here would be happier about the Government's sense of realism if it did not, for instance, still give Sir William Jowett, one of the Ministers in charge of reconstruction, the title of Paymaster General.

One of the main troubles is probably Prime Minister Winston Churchill's preoccupation with the war. But Marshal Smuts' call, coupled with the case Lord Reith made in Lords, suggests a green light over planning which the Government won't be able to ignore.

Here's How to Tell If It Is Your Bomb

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, Oct. 29

Merchant Seaman J. C. Courson, who has made the perilous convoy voyage to Russia, has a formula to tell whether a bomb will hit your ship.

"All you have to do is watch it. If you can see any part of the tail and if the bomb looks oblong there's nothing to worry about. It'll miss.

"But if you see only the points and it looks like a perfectly round dot . . . well . . . then it's time to stand from under."

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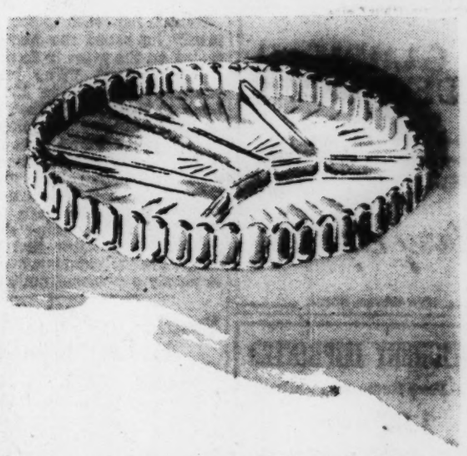

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Solomons Fight Not Only Naval —Commands Division Decried

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—As the battle rages in the Solomons Islands, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today declared that the engagement was not limited to the naval arm but was the result of plans agreed to by the joint Army and Navy chiefs of staff.

Asked at a press conference whether the undertaking was purely a Navy venture, Mr. Stimson said it was not in his province to comment on developments in the Solomon Islands except that he would say:

"Decision to launch the Solomon Islands operation was made by the joint chiefs of staff in accordance with an agreed upon plan and was not purely a naval decision."

The question over the strategy in the Solomon Islands arose from the fact that it was once described as a "Navy Show" by General MacArthur's headquarters.

The Secretary declined to elaborate his statement that the joint staffs had agreed on the plans for the drive, nor would he discuss details of the fighting at Guadalcanal and in the surrounding sea areas now largely controlled by the Japanese.

Meanwhile from Sydney newspapers today came comments urging that the separation of command between Army and Navy in the Pacific be eliminated, if this was based on politics, while the Sydney Daily Telegraph declared that Australian political circles "are not so pessimistic about the outcome of the Solomons battle as some overseas quarters.

"Although the battle still is indecisive and neither side has shown its full hand," the newspaper said, "ministerial circles report there is no reason for a lack of confidence in the Allies' chances of holding or even countering the enemy's offensive."

Meanwhile from Pearl Harbor and other Pacific centers it was reported here today that the Battle of the Solomons is reaching a decisive stage. Outnumbered and under-supplied American forces are battling forces believed to include all of Japan's naval units which are not essential to protection of home waters.

The Australian paper, the Sydney Daily Telegraph today editorially decried the division of command in the South Pacific between General MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the United States Pacific fleet, and the "inadequate supplies sent to MacArthur" unless expert military decision and military necessity dictated these measures.

"If politics are responsible for this division of command and for inadequate supplies sent to MacArthur then it is time to table the cards," the paper said.

Japanese Pleased

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The American Red Cross said today in a survey report made public by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, that elder Japanese aliens held in evacuation camps "apparently feel that they are being extremely well treated."

Mr. Stimson said the Red Cross received the greatest number of complaints from the younger Japanese evacuees, "many complaining over losing contact with outside Caucasians."

Many of the elder Japanese, the Red Cross reported, stated "they never expected to get such good care."

The Red Cross made the survey of assembly centers for the evacuees last summer. Mr. Stimson said the Red Cross found:

Provisions made for supplying milk and meeting other such requirements were of a "high order."

Food in the assembly centers usually is served cafeteria style, and the size of servings was usually "very generous."

Arrangements for medical care, health and sanitation were "an outstanding achievement" considering the difficulty.

Mr. Stimson said the Red Cross findings were reinforced by a survey made by B. P. Hoffman and reported in the Seventh Day Adventist publication, Review and Herald. Mr. Hoffman was quoted as saying the treatment accorded the Japanese should evoke admiration and added that there prevailed none of the "spirit of the concentration camp."

Lieutenant Gable Addresses Class

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Oct. 29 (AP)—Screen Star Clark Gable, graduating Oct. 28 with 2,500 others from an officer candidate school, told an audience at the ceremonies "multiply us by millions of other Americans and you have what it takes to win the war."

Gable, who was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Forces, was chosen to speak on behalf of the graduating class.

Tall, erect and bronzed from his training, Lieutenant Gable led his classmates in receiving diplomas from Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commander of the Air Force.

The biggest crowd to witness a ceremony at the Miami Beach schools, seated in temporary chairs on the fairway of a golf course now used for a drill field, applauded lustily as Lieutenant Gable—for the moment an actor back in the limelight—declared that the school had turned out a class of real men.

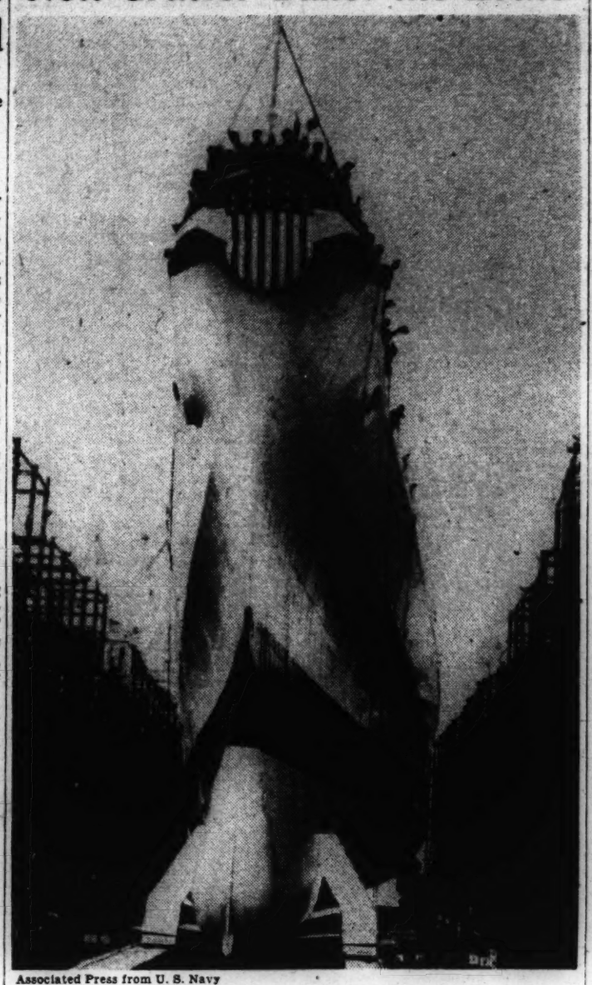
"What's happened to you, gentlemen?" he asked the new officers seated on the grass in front of the speakers' stand. "Why have you changed so much in 12 weeks? Look at each other. What you see is a picture of discipline. You know and I know that it is a discipline that did not come easily.

"The important thing, the proud thing, I've learned about us in that time is that we're men. No one could say a finer thing about us. As men, you know that you no longer are individuals whose laxity is purely a personal matter . . ."

Seattle Draft Boards To Call Married Men

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 29 (AP)—Chairmen of the 12 local draft boards in the Seattle area said Oct. 27 they were withdrawing their objections to the induction of married men and would accept the orders of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, to induct men in that classification.

New Cruiser Takes the Brine



Associated Press from U. S. Navy

The U. S. Cruiser Oakland

With almost the face of a grim visaged monster of the deep, the new United States Cruiser Oakland left the ways at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Yard in San Francisco, another fighting ship destined for the American Navy.

Maritime Group Wasteful? Aiken Urges Investigation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, charged today that the Maritime Commission had "rashly dissipated and misused" public funds, and urged a congressional investigation.

Declaring that some of the Commission's transactions "appear to go beyond the realm of dissipation," Senator Aiken said:

"They smell of rank incompetence and collusion with private interests, for which the Maritime Commission and its Chairman (Rear Admiral Emory S. Land) should be held accountable."

In a letter to Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, of the Senate Naval Committee, Senator Aiken said that "from a review of material which has come before me it appears that:

1. The United States Maritime Commission has paid exorbitant and outrageous prices for old and obsolete ships.

2. It has paid unwarranted subsidies for construction based on foreign costs long after foreign competition ceased to exist.

3. It has paid operating subsidies after foreign competition virtually ceased and even increased the amount of operating subsidies while foreign competition was rapidly decreasing.

4. It has spent millions of dollars in subsidizing ships for private corporations, particularly the Alcoa Steamship Company owned by the Aluminum Company of America, when these ships were intended primarily to carry the goods of the corporation itself.

5. It has failed to collect the statutory 3½ per cent interest charge from shipping corporations on secured and miscellaneous accounts (other than new construction) constituting an estimated indebtedness of $45,139,824. (The amount collected for the fiscal year 1942 was $805,000, while 3½ per cent interest of $45,139,824 would amount to $1,579,893.84).

6. It has failed to recover excess profits from shipbuilding corporations.

7. It has failed to collect 25 per cent down payment on all ships sold; although required by law to do so,

8. It has repurchased ships for sale to the Navy, paying the owners for the full amount they had invested without deducting for use of the ships or depreciation, as required by law.

9. It has been a party to transactions whereby it has sold ships, both completed and under construction, to private corporations, which have thereupon, in accordance with understandings had with the Commission before it transferred title, resold the same ships to the Navy at higher prices which were not justified by increases in value.

10. It has permitted wilful extravagance, incompetent management and looting to prevail at shipyards holding contracts with the Commission for the construction of vessels on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis.

"As a result of the Maritime Commission's extravagant and incompetent handling of the Merchant Marine, American taxpayers have been virtually robbed of untold millions," Senator Aiken adds.

China and Vatican Establish Relations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Formal announcement of the exchange of diplomatic representatives between China and the Vatican was announced today by the Office of War Information on behalf of the Chinese Government.

Negotiations for the exchange has been going on for some months. They were instituted immediately after Pope Pius XII accepted a diplomatic exchange proposed by Japan.

Dr. Sie Cheou-kang has been appointed the first Chinese Minister to the Vatican. While the name of the Vatican representative to China was not given, the statement said that actually a papal delegate has been maintained in China for several years.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday

Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.73mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time).

Evening, 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Chimes radiocast at 7 p. m. Services 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Mondays to Saturdays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Repeated by transcription: Mondays to Saturdays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 8:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 9.04mc (49.6m).

Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

A. F. of L. Hits Any Easing of Wage-Hour Act

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Relaxation of the Wage-Hour Law, even on a voluntary basis as proposed by the bill of Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, is opposed by the American Federation of Labor.

President William Green of the A. F. of L., in a letter to Mr. Ramspeck, said his proposal to permit a longer work week without overtime pay would not expedite the war effort or increase production but would result only in confusion.

In the House today, Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota asserted that the 40-hour work week in wartime was "not only a dangerous travesty but it borders perilously close on sabotage."

56 or 60 Hours Urged

He urged that industry go on a work week of 56 or 60 hours a week for the duration.

"If the leaders of organized labor are at all foresighted, they will correct the evils that now exist before the boys return from the war," he said. "It would be much better for all concerned if labor would take the necessary steps. The job will be done eventually, so why not now?

"There is no shortage of manpower, but there is a serious and dangerous shortage in properly applying it."

Mr. Knutson said the men on the front lines "being paid about half as much in a month as a water tender on a defense job in America is paid for a 40-hour week" probably wonder at the injustice of it all."

The Representative declared:

"Labor Must Do Job"

"Congress could legislate but it lacks the courage. Labor is too well organized and is too powerful at the polls. Neither will the President and his advisers, for this is a labor government. No, labor must do the job, or when the war is over, it will be done for them by an outraged group that gave everything they had to the winning of the war."

"The probabilities are," Mr. Green wrote, "that chaos would be created in that some workers, acting under pressure, would agree to forego their legal right to payment for overtime worked while others would refuse to do so. That might mean that some workers in an industry would be working an unlimited amount of time without receiving overtime pay while others working in the same industry would be enjoying all the benefits of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Both an unfair competitive condition and a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs would be created."

Mr. Green added that such an amendment might open the Act to further changes and an eventual breakdown in the 40-hour standard.

It was the first expression from a major labor organization on the significance of the Ramspeck bill, which would permit voluntary agreements between labor unions and management for work as high as 56 hours a week at "straight time" effective only during wartime. The measure would allow voluntary waiver of time-and-a-half pay, with the regular rates applying to hours worked over 40 a week, up to 56 hours.

Mr. Ramspeck, the House Democratic Whip, said when he introduced the bill that he was convinced it would alleviate local manpower emergencies and prevent many non-war industries from closing down.

Peregrinating Mrs. Roosevelt Leaves British Hosts Behind

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Englishmen are incredulous over "the stamina of the woman."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has had that effect on them since her arrival in Great Britain five days ago.

The personal charm of Mrs. Roosevelt has evoked pleased exclamations everywhere, but it is her tireless activity and the effortless way in which she spends whole days wearing out shoe leather in visiting war establishments that has caused them to tip their hats in admiration.

In less than a week Mrs. Roosevelt has covered perhaps as much as a thousand miles just on jaunts around London. She has been on the go from as early as 7 a. m. to as late as 2 a. m. and appeared in half a dozen different places in a day. Not only this, but she has displayed as much enthusiasm watching girls tinker with gasoline engines at 7 o'clock in the evening as she did at 1 o'clock in the morning.

The effects of the pace have begun to tell on her two Scotland Yard escorts. Veterans with years of leg work behind them, they are to be seen shifting ruefully from one foot to another.

On Oct. 24 Mrs. Roosevelt wore reporters down on her inspections of St. Paul's Cathedral, air raid shelters, the bombed area, and civilian defense workers.

On Oct. 26 she drove 150 miles across country from the airport to three different bases.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby has disappeared entirely from the entourage. Mrs. Winston Churchill reappeared yesterday, fresh and smiling—but only after a day's time out.

On Oct. 27 in three widely separated appearances within the space of three hours she drew from Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Member of Parliament, remarks indicating frank admiration.

"Really a remarkable woman," Miss Wilkinson commented.

The only person patently able to keep pace consistently with Mrs. Roosevelt is her secretary, Malvina Thompson, who plods impassively along at her elbow and explains, "I've had plenty of practice . . . been doing it nine years."

But it was noticed that even "tireless Tommy," after finishing fire department and civilian defense rescue demonstrations in the morning, didn't appear until lunch time the next day.

Australia Knows Atlantic Charter Embraces World

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Percy Spender, member of Australia's War Cabinet, said Oct. 28: "It was perhaps unfortunate" that the Atlantic Charter was so named, "but we in Australia know that it extends not only to the Pacific but to all the seas of the globe."

Mr. Spender, recently arrived in the United States for consultation with Government officials, was interviewed over the CBS coast network.

"The Atlantic Charter, of course, as your President pointed out, embraces all the people throughout the world. . . . It is a vital step in the implementation of the Charter that fullest possible understanding on all matters . . . be achieved between the British and American people."

Johnson Denies Talk About Hoover

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Senator Hiram Johnson, long-time California Republican, has branded as a "base fabrication" a statement that he would resign from the Senate to pave the way for appointment of former President Hoover as his successor.

Pat Bradley, president of the Young Democrats of California, said Tuesday that Senator Johnson planned to resign after next Tuesday's election and, if Earl Warren were elected Governor, Mr. Hoover would be appointed Senator.

Missionaries Reported

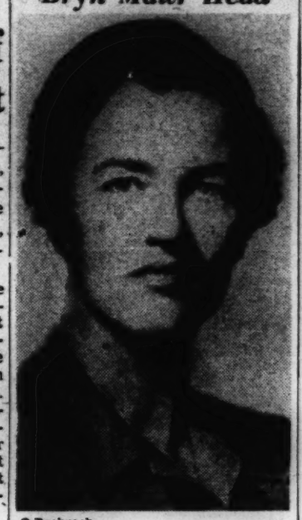
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The Rev. Ernest E. Tuck, Superintendent of the Methodist Church in the Philippine Islands, and about 25 other Methodist missionaries there, none of whom have been heard from since the Japanese invasion, are now reported "safe and well," it was announced by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church here today. The message was received by the board through the American Red Cross and contained no other information than that the Rev. Mr. Tuck and his group were free from danger.

Lord Howard Held Nazi War Prisoner

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Lord Howard, who succeeded to the title of Baron Howard of Penrith in 1939 from his father, who had been known in Washington as Sir Esme Howard while he was Ambassador to the United States, is a prisoner of war in Germany, it was disclosed today. He was a captain in the Royal Artillery and was wounded at the time of his capture.

Bryn Mawr Head



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Katharine E. McBride

Miss Katharine Elizabeth McBride, who is being inducted this afternoon as the fourth President of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., has been for the last two years Dean of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass. Appointed to head Bryn Mawr in November, 1941, Miss McBride succeeds Miss Marion Edwards Park, President of the College from 1922-1942. Miss McBride received her A. B. and Ph. D. degrees from Bryn Mawr and was a member of the faculty from 1934-1940. She is the author of several books on psychology.

Public Knows Major Losses In Naval Ships, Davis Says

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—A government pledge by Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, to give the American people all the war news that is not definitely of use to the enemy was before the nation today. Backing up that pledge with specific detail, Mr. Davis, in an address in the New York Times Hall here last night said in response to questions from the floor:

1. That all sinkings of major United States naval vessels reported up to noon yesterday have been announced to the public, including battleships or any other type of warship.

2. That a complete account of what happened at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 is now being prepared for publication on the anniversary of the attack, which will show that Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, was correct in his announcement of ships lost.

3. That all that was withheld in Secretary Knox's account was the extent of damage to other vessels, all of which will be back in service in due time.

4. That, as to rumors holding that the Germans have lost only 1,000,000 men in the war thus far, the Government's best and most trustworthy estimate was that Germany had lost 4,500,000 men killed and permanently disabled.

Policy Is a Simple One

The guiding policy of the OWI is a simple one, Mr. Davis declared: That the American people have a right to know everything that is known to the enemy and everything else that would not aid the enemy if he found it out. He stressed, however, that in many cases, particularly in the naval warfare in the Pacific where surface warships fought without seeing each other, it was difficult to draw the line exactly.

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, who also spoke, backed Mr. Davis' remarks with the argument that censorship was a "military weapon" and as such a "necessary evil in time of total war."

Both speakers, newspapermen and key figures in determining the limits of wartime information available to the American public and its free press and radio, made special effort to explain the policies of their respective offices to the audience of invited guests in the meeting sponsored by the New York Times.

Mr. Davis referred to the general survey of the war issued by the OWI on Aug. 8, and the later review of military aircraft of the Army and Navy on Oct. 19 as examples of the type of information which the OWI hoped to turn out.

Communiques to Continue

He said that because of the practical advantages involved, the armed services themselves, and not the OWI, would continue to issue the daily war communiques. To move the specialized public relations men of the Army and Navy and their background sources to the Washington Office of the OWI would, he said, "entail a great deal of inconvenience for everybody—not least for the Office of War Information, which, like all Washington, is gravely hampered by the lack of space."

To the oft-repeated argument that there should be joint Army-Navy communiques on combined operations, rather than such separate communiques as those which, according to some military writers, gave the public a confused picture of the Battle of Midway, Mr. Davis said:

"In fact, that is what we normally have at present. In every theater of active operations there is a supreme commander of American forces—sometimes an admiral, sometimes a general—and the communique based on his reports of the operations of both services is issued by the department to which he happens to belong."

Not Fighters' Real Job

Mr. Davis reminded his hearers that the primary job of the Army and Navy chieftains was to win battles—not issue communiques—and said it would be unfortunate if their failings in a secondary field should be allowed to undermine public confidence in their primary job.

He insisted, however, that the OWI would "claim and exercise the right to debate whether any given question is really a matter of security or only of the ingrained and habitual reticence of the services."

"It cannot be said that the result is always satisfactory either to the public or to the Office of War Information or to the heads of the services themselves, he added, "for that result is often a compromise, a balance between the right of the American people to know what is going on and the imperative need of not jeopardizing the safety of ships or men or the security of operations by telling the enemy something that it may be plausibly supposed he does not know."

The Case of the Wasp

In this connection he defended the belated announcements of the sinking of American cruisers off Savo Island and the loss of the Wasp, saying the delay was justified, since that in neither case did it appear that the Japanese were aware of the damage they had caused.

Mr. Davis added that other duties of his office included clearance and approval of all radio and motion picture programs proposed by federal agencies to keep them from conflicting and overlapping, and clearance of speeches by policy-making officials to assure that each man talks only on matters which were his proper business.

The work, he added, fell into two categories: censoring of all communications entering or leaving the country, and withholding of news of military value from circulation in the United States, but no ban was placed on editorial opinion, he stressed.

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Plan to Freeze Farm Labor Meets With Wide Opposition

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—"Sharp public reaction" foreseen by Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chief, against indirect manpower controls materialized today in connection with his effort to freeze dairy livestock and poultry workers on the farm.

At the same time, equally strong criticism was showered upon Mr. McNutt's proposed alternative—a national service act giving the Government absolute authority to assign men to war jobs as is done in England.

The War Manpower Commission's directives to half a dozen Government agencies, including Selective Service, to keep "hands off" men badly needed on the nation's dairy, livestock and poultry farms appear to have pleased no one. Farm groups that might have expected to hail the action with joy criticized it from a variety of angles. Chiefly they objected to a loophole in the new draft regulations giving the U. S. Employment Service the right to transfer a worker from an essential farm to a war industrial plant if the Manpower Commission so directed.

Compulsion Is Opposed

Mr. McNutt's hope has been that dissatisfaction with indirect controls, now the only course available in allocating manpower, will eventually put the public behind a universal service act, that would include rights of appeal and other rules for safeguarding the rights of both employers and workers.

Thus far, public opinion has not crystallized behind such a law. Yesterday a powerful independent union—the Railroad Brotherhoods—added their voice to labor opposition to a compulsory manpower law.

In behalf of the Brotherhoods, A. F. Whitney, President, telegraphed Mr. McNutt as follows:

"We feel that proposals which you are allegedly sponsoring break down confidence in Government, destroy morale and dangerously slow down war production.

"Proper organization of our war economy, along democratic lines, with labor, management, government and farm representatives counseling together, could make available sufficient manpower to meet all needs without adopting coercive legislation."

War Labor Board for It

On the other hand, Mr. McNutt received an argument in favor of manpower legislation from the War Labor Board, who warned that failure of the War Manpower Commission to establish adequate controls over labor piracy and job transfers is adding considerably to its job of stabilizing wages.

The great preponderance of employers' requests for permission to increase wages to be handled by the Board are motivated by the necessity of raising pay to keep workers from being lured off by competitors.

Under a national service act, the need for a man on a job and not the salary would be the consideration, though Mr. McNutt has insisted that such a law should not be used for undercutting established wage standards. He has asked also that workers, even when laid off, shall be assured of a minimum income either through unemployment benefits or some form of Government subsidy.

To Use Wage-Hour Offices

The Labor Board has announced that it will use the more than 100 field offices of the Wage and Hour Division in administering wage stabilization. Arrangements are being made to set up 10 regional WLB offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kansas City, Cleveland, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, and San Francisco. The regional offices will act on applications forwarded from field offices, which will answer questions of employers and employees in their localities as to the application of President Roosevelt's Executive Order of Oct. 3.

Regional panels, made up of spokesmen for labor, industry, and the public, will be set up to act on appeals from the regional director's decision.

If an employer, in making application for permission to raise wages, states the raise will necessitate his asking for an increase in his price ceiling, the application will also have to be considered by the OPA.

Faces Inside Attack

On top of the farm and labor attacks, Mr. McNutt has also been made the subject of attack from certain members of the Labor-Management Committee within his own organization.

This is the Committee to which Mr. McNutt has entrusted study of the war manpower question, especially the advisability of asking Congress for additional legislation. Without waiting for the Committee report, Mr. McNutt told the Senate Military Affairs Committee last week that it would report against such a law at this time, though he himself considered the legislation "inevitable."

Committee members, in disagreement with Mr. McNutt's stand, are insisting that their report be forwarded to the President as they have written it and not be edited or pigeonholed as it passes Mr. McNutt's desk. One of the Committee members voiced the opinion that Mr. McNutt acted prematurely in seeking compulsory service legislation, "because we have not more than scratched the surface of democratic procedure."

Rendezvous Plans Of Pilots Blamed In Fatal Air Crash

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29 (AP)—The whim that led two fliers to arrange a meeting high over a rugged mountain pass is blamed by a congressional investigating committee for the mid-air collision of an Army bomber and an airliner near Palm Springs last Friday, resulting in killing all 12 aboard the latter plane.

The aerial rendezvous, said Representative Jack Nichols, Oklahoma, committee chairman, was disclosed yesterday by Second Lieut. W. N. Wilson, pilot of the bomber, who is held for court-martial on manslaughter charges.

Representative Nichols said Lieutenant Wilson testified that he had encountered the liner's co-pilot, L. F. Reppert, at a party in Los Angeles the night before the crash, and that Lieutenant Wilson had arranged to time his takeoff from the ferrying command base at Long Beach, Calif., so that he would meet the eastbound commercial transport in the vicinity of San Gorgonio Pass.

The meeting took place, the planes collided and the transport, an American Airliner, crashed in flames.

Representative Nichols' statement came a few hours after the Army, from its Long Beach ferrying command headquarters, had announced that formal military charges of manslaughter had been placed against Lieutenant Wilson of West Los Angeles. The bomber's co-pilot, Staff Sergeant Robert Leicht, also is under arrest, but the Army said nothing of any charges against him.

The Civil Aeronautics Board also launched an inquiry into the crash. Capt. Archer B. Fitzgerald, Fort Worth, Texas, American Airlines chief pilot, testified both pilot and co-pilot of the Airliner had 27 hours off duty before starting the trip. Pilot of the airliner was Capt. Charles F. Pedley, veteran of 14 years with the company and a pilot for 20 years.

Mississippi to Free Prisoners to Fight

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—On the agreement they will make immediate efforts to join the nation's armed services, a number of prisoners at the State Penitentiary at Parchman soon will be granted indefinite suspension of sentences, Gov. Paul B. Johnson said.

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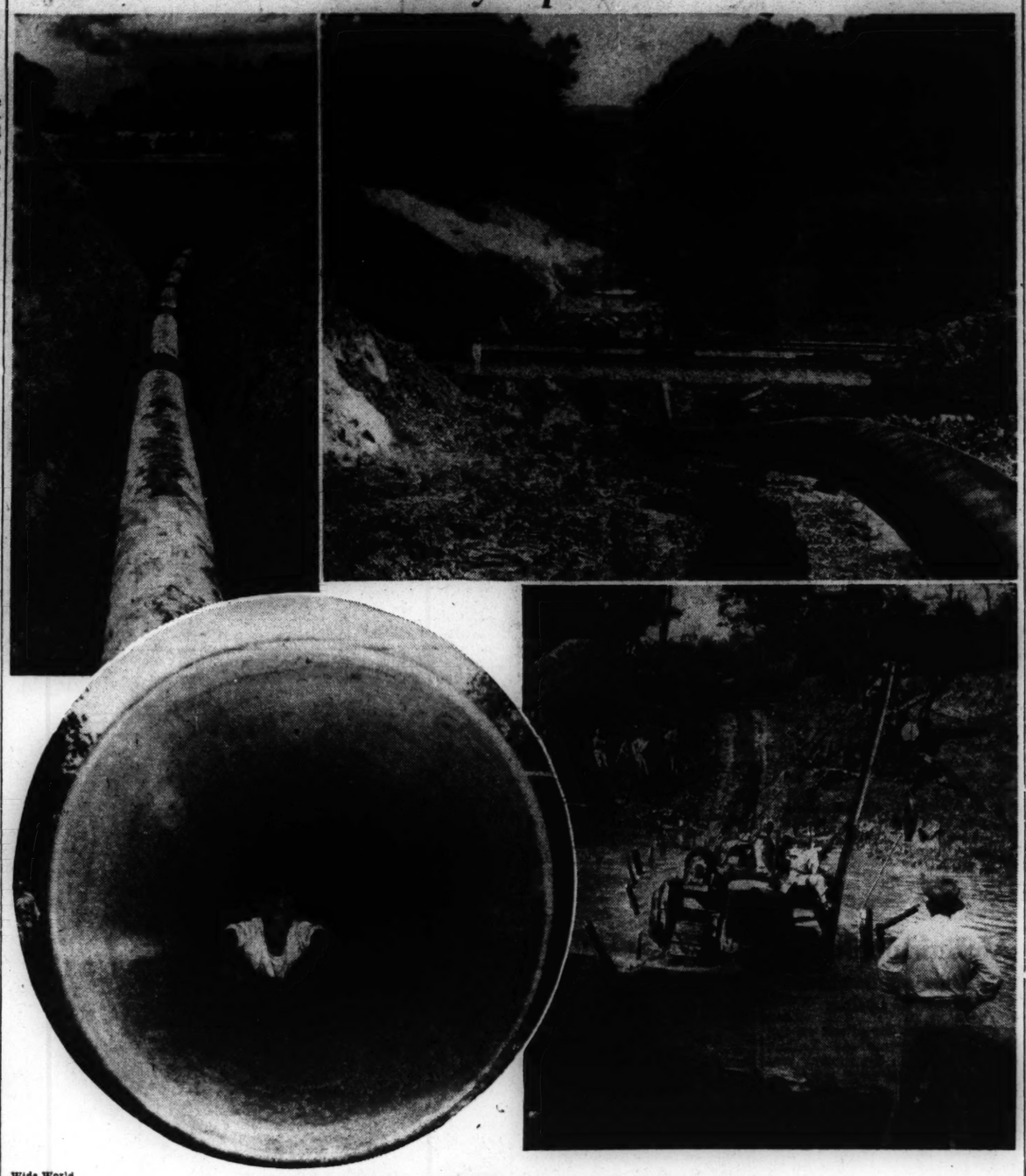

Wide World

Texas-to-Illinois Pipeline to Extend to East Coast

Upper left: First river crossing—in Arkansas—of the pipeline on the 530-mile stretch between Texas and Illinois. Upper right: Here the pipe goes downhill, under the railroad tracks, and up the other side on its way to the East. Lower left: Cleaner slides through this 24-inch steel pipe, removing any animals that might have hidden inside. Sections come in 40-foot lengths and are welded together. Lower Right: The shortest distance between two points is a straight line and rivers don't make pipelines detour. This photo shows a crew preparing the ground for the world's biggest oil-carrying pipeline.

Men and Women Of Poland Up To 75 Liable for Work

LONDON, Oct. 29 (ONA)—The Polish Government reported Oct. 26 that under a new labor registration in Eastern Poland men and women up to 75 years of age will be liable for work.

An order issued by Hans Frank, Nazi boss of the so-called government general, raised the previous age limit of 65 to 75, and required all those who had registered to register again. The registration age starts at 16.

'Help—or Else'

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 29 (ONA)—Germany is hanging out the "help wanted—or else" sign in Bulgaria, now.

The chief of the German Arbeitsdienst (employment service) was reported to have made a special trip to Sofia, Bulgarian capital, to organize the transfer of workers to the Reich.

The Nazi argument to the Bulgarians is that since they are not being forced to send troops to the Russian front, they must send workers to Germany.

Jay Gould Mansion To Become Museum

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Fifth Avenue mansion of the late Jay Gould, fabulously wealthy railroad baron of the nineteenth century, has been leased as an art auction annex by Gimbel Brothers department store.

The first objects to be auctioned from the mansion, one of the few remaining showplaces of the eighties, the store announced, will be the contents of the house which Mr. Gould bequeathed to his eldest daughter, Helen, who passed on in 1938.

Frederic A. Gimbel, Vice-President, said he arranged the lease with Charles C. Nuitt, executor of the estate of the late Finley Johnson Shepard, husband and beneficiary of Helen Gould.

Silk-Nylon Salvage Due to Begin Nov. 16

WASHINGTON (AP) — Salvage collection of discarded silk and nylon stockings will begin Nov. 16.

The War Production Board announced that retail stores have agreed to establish collection depots and the nation's women will be asked to bring old stockings to these depots. Then they will be shipped to the Government-owned Defense Supplies Corporation for war use.

Reclaimed silk and nylon can be used to make powder bags and other military equipment.

Women are requested to wash the hose before taking them to the store, but need not sort the stockings according to qualities or type.

Services Get First Demand On New Petroleum Pipe Line

Continued from Page 1

other curtailing three new power units. Completion of the dam and some of the power units was not affected.

Recognition of Necessity

In announcing the pipeline extension, Mr. Ickes stated that the allocation of the 219,000 tons of steel necessary to continue the line to the East Coast is recognition of the fact that only by having such a pipeline can the Atlantic seaboard be provided with a dependable additional supply of the petroleum so essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

"The oil that this line will deliver to the refineries of the New York-Philadelphia area will," Mr. Ickes said, "benefit not only our war industries, but, more important still, it will make possible the release of many ocean-going tank ships from the long water haul from Gulf of Mexico ports.

"This fact alone is justification enough for the extension of the line at this time, for it will aid us materially in carrying the war to the enemy. In fact, as important do I regard the function the pipeline can perform in the winning of this war that it is perfectly clear to me that we must not only complete this line with the utmost possible dispatch, but that we must immediately give consideration to the advisability of constructing still another paralleling the first.

"It is my hope and expectation, in the meantime, that the public will understand and appreciate that the line, for which steel has been allocated, can not be counted on to provide unrestricted supplies of petroleum products for general civilian consumption. Its primary function, first, last, and always, must be to insure adequate petroleum supplies for our armed forces, the United Nations, war production, and the basic needs of civilian transportation and health."

Financing Procedure

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, said that it is expected that the extension will be financed in the same manner as has been the construction of the first leg between Longview and Norris City—by the Federal Government, through the Defense Plant Corporation. Work will be supervised by War Emergencies Pipeline, Inc., a company organized by the oil industry to construct the Longview-Norris City leg.

Mr. Davies said that aerial surveys of the proposed route were completed last year and that ground parties all ready are in the field staking out the exact route to be followed. He estimated that the ground survey will be completed in sixty days.

From Norris City the line will extend across Indiana and Ohio to Phoenixville, Pa., from where branch lines will be laid to the Philadelphia and New York areas. The crossing of the Alleghany Mountains will be made at the narrowest possible point.

When completed, the 24-inch emergency pipe-line, known familiarly throughout the oil industry as the "big inch," will be the largest ever constructed for the original purpose of transporting petroleum. Its total length will be approximately 1,388 miles. Twenty-five pumping stations will force the oil from Longview to terminals in the New York-Philadelphia district.

Commander Says Morocco Forces Ready for Attack

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 29 (AP)—Gen. Auguste Nogues, Commander of French forces in Morocco, said in an interview yesterday that the native mountain tribes as well as an "appreciable" fleet were ready to go into action in case of an attack against Morocco.

His words were similar to those of Admiral Jean Darlan, Commander of all French forces, who declared on an inspection trip through Morocco earlier this week that any attack against French West Africa would meet with an unpleasant surprise.

"Whoever might expect to find an obliging welcome at Morocco may be sure of stinging disappointment," General Nogues was quoted as saying. "Our shores are as well protected as those of French West Africa. We have good troops and we have some means. Our mountaineers would come down from their villages at the slightest call. Casablanca possesses appreciable naval force."

Darlan in Algiers

BERLIN. From German Radiocasts. Oct. 29 (AP)—Dispatches from Vichy reported yesterday that Admiral Jean Darlan, continuing his inspection of French African defenses, went to Algiers after attending a memorial service to 400 French sailors in Mers el Kebir.

Plenty of Rubber Substitutes by 1944 Is Jeffers' Promise to Tire Dealers

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29 (AP)—William M. Jeffers, National Rubber Administrator, predicted last night that by the middle of 1944 the United States would have an adequate supply of rubber substitutes and that never again would this country be dependent upon crude rubber from Malaya.

Speaking extemporaneously before the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Mr. Jeffers said:

"If every auto driver will play the game, I believe we can bridge the gap between the supply of rubber we have on hand and the time that we will have synthetics in production."

The Army and our allies would get the rubber and the kind of tires they want, he said.

Referring to his recent appearance before a Senate committee, in which he urged use of rayon in wartime tire production, Mr. Jeffers said: "I have no position on the rayon or cotton situation. I'm just there to give the Army what it says it wants and what it says is best."

He drew applause with "you can imagine the criticism I would receive if I should be responsible for saying cotton was all right in tires, and when they were sent to the front it should be found they were not all right."

California Hotel Man Held Dangerous Alien

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Alberto M. Campione, Resident Manager of the Hotel Del Coronado at Coronado, Calif., has been ordered from the western defense area as potentially dangerous to the nation's security.

He was Manager of the Hotel Del Coronado through a period in which it entertained President and Mrs. Roosevelt, high Army and Navy officers, and wealthy persons from all over the world. Military officers have made the hotel a social center. Mr. Campione's father is a hotel man in Italy.

License Fees for 'Chains' To Be Decided by Utah Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—When Utah voters go to the polls on Nov. 3 they will decide whether heavy license fees shall be imposed on chain stores, an issue which is attracting as much attention as the contests for two congressional representative posts and one Supreme Court bench vacancy.

The referendum is the first to come before Utah voters in the manner in which this one will.

The chain-store-tax law was passed by the 1941 State Legislature and signed by Gov. Herbert B. Maw. However, within the prescribed 60-day limit, signatures of 10 per cent of the number of voters who cast ballots at the previous gubernatorial election were placed on petitions asking that the law be placed before the voters.

Proponents of the measure contend it will "equalize" the competition advantage enjoyed by chain stores and will give the independent merchant a chance to compete with the chains. They contend, too, that chain stores are not an asset to a community because they take the profit out of the State and spend little money in Utah.

Called Tax on Buyer

Opponents term the measure a "tax on the buyer," contending the chain stores will raise money to pay high license fees provided in the measure by raising prices. Those fighting the proposed tax contend the chain stores are of benefit to a community because they keep prices down.

It is further contended by opponents of the tax that retail stores of the principal chains have dropped in number in the past 10 or 15 years from 107 to 96 units. They say the present tax issue has nothing whatever to do with volume of sales, and everything to do with the number of stores.

Besides, they say, "if chain stores have enjoyed some increase in their share of the total retail business (although recent United States Census figures don't show any marked change) then it is only because the chain stores are offering the consuming public something the public wants and at prices the public is willing and able to pay."

"In other words," say opponents of the tax, "chain store success has come strictly from merchandising methods that have brought advantages to the consumer. Any time these methods don't offer adequate benefits, the consumer has adequate punishment at hand—withdrawal of patronage."

How Tax Would Fall

The proposed law applies only to chains of 10 stores or more under the same general management, control, or supervision.

It would impose a yearly license fee of $50 on each store in Utah which is connected with a chain operating from 10 to 100 stores throughout the nation; an annual license fee of $100 for each Utah store in chains of 100 to 200 stores; a $200 license fee on chains of 200 to 300 stores, a $300 annual license fee on chains of 300 to 400 stores, a $400 fee on chains of 400 to 500 stores, and $500 fee for chains operating more than 500 stores.

In addition, annual license fees ranging from $500 for small chain organizations to $5,000 for large organizations would be imposed on each new store opened in Utah by chain companies after passage of the law.

The proposed law exempts service stations, facilities of common carriers, and newspaper branch offices.

Nazis Fortifying Black Sea And Greek Coasts

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Jules Blondel, former Vichy Minister to Sofia, said today the Germans were building extensive fortifications along the coast of Greece and the Black Sea coasts of Bulgaria and Rumania.

He said a Nazi naval mission recently was sent to Sofia with orders to expedite the work.

M. Blondel, who was called home by the Vichy government but fled to Cairo and then to London to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, said of the Bulgars:

"They are solidly pro-Russian and no longer believe in the possibility of an Axis victory.

"The country is on a limited bread and cheese diet because the majority of foodstuffs are shipped to Germany.

"At the outbreak of the Russian war, all the German troops (in Bulgaria) were sent to that front and there are none in the country now.

"But Germany has a firm grip and the Bulgarian Government can take no administrative step without reference to Berlin."

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Germans Shift Attack to Caucasus

Continued from Page 1

communication lines to Australia.

The Navy reported no new details of warship activities in the Pacific Wednesday night, but Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Allied bombers from Australia raided the enemy again, damaging two Japanese ships at Rabaul, New Britain, and attacking the Japanese base at Buka in the northern Solomons.

One of the bomb hits at Rabaul, more than 600 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, caused an explosion on a warship, General MacArthur's communiqué asserted, and another set an unidentified vessel afire. The assault on Buka's airdrome and buildings destroyed an enemy bomber on the ground and started fires visible 80 miles away.

Meantime, Australian ground troops in New Guinea continued to press the Japanese back toward their invasion base, further thwarting the invaders' efforts to move on to the Allied Port Moresby base.

The Navy gave no indication that a decision was near in the Solomons struggle. The all-out assault which started Oct. 23 had dwindled by Tuesday to what the Navy communiqué termed "small-scale thrusts" at American positions on Guadalcanal.

These enemy attacks were thrown back.

While both sides appeared to be getting their second wind in the Solomons, naval observers kept an eye on the waters north of the Santa Cruz Islands.

The enemy naval concentrations in the entire area were regarded as heavy and United States Navy quarters voiced expectation that another major sea battle may come up at any hour.

Caucasus:

Russians Forced Back On Nalchik Plateau

Soviet military dispatches said today the Germans were gaining ground with a large-scale offensive in a new sector of the central Caucasus, attacking deep Red Army defenses across the Nalchik Plateau with troops, tanks, artillery, and planes. Berlin claimed that Nalchik had been captured.

This shift in invasion pressure southwestward from the Mozdok area was noted as Stalingrad's garrison held on in the 66th day of siege against German attempts to capitalize on a 200-yard gain in fierce fighting Wednesday.

Blizzards have been raging in the Caucasus Mountains and bitter cold has set in.

The Nazis Command struck against Nalchik, on a roundabout route toward Ordzonikidze, after being blocked in the Mozdok sector and thrown back in the area of Tuapse, far to the northwest.

Special ski and sled detachments were moved up by the Germans to engage the Russians in the fight for mountain slopes and passes deep in snow.

Soviet Communiqué Tells of Retreat

A Soviet communiqué summarized the action thus:

"In the area of Nalchik our troops fought defensive battles. In the area of a height enemy automatic riflemen succeeded in driving a wedge into our positions. They were dispersed, but when German renforcements arrived our troops were forced to withdraw to new positions."

Izvestia said the Red Army was employing a mobile defense against the armor-supported enemy infantry.

Two or three Nazi battalions were declared hurled against Nalchik, a town of 13,000 population known as a health resort.

While by-passing Russian defenses along the central basin of the Terek River, the Germans apparently still seek a path to the Grozny oil fields and to Orzdhonikidze, northern terminal of the Georgian military highway which leads across the mountains to Tiflis. Ordzhonikidze lies 50 miles due south of Mozdok, 60 miles southeast of Nalchik, and 50 miles southwest of Grozny.

Germans who sought to follow up a slight gain at Stalingrad were declared repulsed.

Battle Is Waged In South Stalingrad

Although the main Nazi line recently was reported to have been driven from south Stalingrad to the steppes outside the city, the communiqué spoke of a trench raid "in the southern part of Stalingrad" in which Red Army troops destroyed seven blockhouses and several dugouts.

"Altogether," it said, "16 enemy planes were destroyed during the day."

Red Army bulletins indicated that Russian counterattacks in the Western Caucasus were again limited. Defensive fighting northeast of Tuapse was emphasized.

After a 60-day breathing spell, Helsingfors was raided twice by Russian bombers Wednesday night, a dispatch from the Finnish Capital reported.

Soviet artillery, mortars, and aerial squadrons were declared to have annihilated 12 infantry companies, silenced 35 siege batteries, shot down 15 planes, and destroyed 30 tanks and 90 trucks.

Marines Abroad:

New Contingents Land in Britain

United States Marine units in the British Isles have been reinforced by the arrival of additional contingents under the command of Col. William T. Clement, a veteran of Bataan and Corregidor in the Philippines.

Their arrival was announced after the troops had been disembarked safely and had taken up their new stations. Marine units have been training in conjunction with the Royal Marines for some time.

Colonel Clement was on Admiral Thomas C. Hart's staff in the Philippines at the outbreak of the war and later joined American forces on Bataan, serving as liaison officer between Army and Navy units.

He will serve on the staff of Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States Naval forces in the European theater, replacing Col. Franklin A. Hart, who participated in the Dieppe raid before being transferred to another theater of operations.

Egyptian Front:

British Beat Off Axis Counterattack

British headquarters in Egypt announced today that the Eighth Army had beaten off an Axis counterattack in the Egyptian desert and reported continuing air attacks on enemy supply lines and bases, including Crete.

Further losses were reported inflicted on Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in a series of minor tank engagements.

The Axis force was said to have remained on the defensive throughout Wednesday as Allied planes attacked enemy landing fields and forward positions.

Allied night fighters also carried out protective patrols over the front and shot down one Junkers 88, headquarters said.

Nine enemy fighters in all were reported destroyed during the day in the Mediterranean theater.

The attack on Crete, carried out by night, was said to have set fires at an enemy airdrome.

Allied torpedo-carrying aircraft were credited with sinking a large enemy tanker bound for North Africa.

From the tone of the communiqué it seemed evident that the Army of the Nile, bent on inflicting the maximum possible damage to the enemy at a minimum cost, was maintaining the cautious but determined pace of its land offensive while subjecting Marshal Rommel's forces to a ceaseless aerial and artillery bombardment.

Montgomery Tactics Achieving Results

While no spectacular advances were reported, there were indications that Gen. B. L. Montgomery's systematic tactics were achieving results.

From the cautious nature of the Eighth Army's movements it appeared, too, that he was determined not to repeat the mistake the British made last June when they forged ahead too rapidly and ran into a trap.

Thus far both General Montgomery and Marshal Rommel apparently have been using their tank strength sparingly, although Wednesday's British communiqué reported that an armored clash of fairly sizable proportions had developed.

In this action, in which German tanks made their appearance for the first time since the British launched their drive Oct. 23, the enemy was said to have withdrawn after suffering considerable losses. Previously Italian tanks had been used by Marshal Rommel exclusively in localized encounters.

A squadron of the Royal Hellenic Air Force, fighting in the Egyptian desert, strafed an Italian headquarters on the southern sector of the El Alamein front Wednesday—the second anniversary of the Italian invasion of Greece—the Air Ministry announced.

In the face of heavy antiaircraft fire, the Greek fliers swooped low to blast tents, trucks, and gun positions.

Air Raid on Burma:

American Bombers Strike at Lashio

An American air attack on the Japanese airdrome at Lashio, Burma, in which the runway was damaged and hits were scored on a small hangar, a dispersal area, and an antiaircraft battery was announced today by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Headquarters.

It said B-25 bombers with fighter escort made the raid two days ago. Heavy antiaircraft fire was encountered, but all American planes returned to their bases.

Air Strategy:

RAF Sees German Strength Scattered

More than half of Germany's fighter plane force is tied down by United States and Royal Air Force activity on the Western Front, Italy, Libya, and Malta, an RAF commentator said today.

He gave American air offensives great credit for occupying German fighter craft which otherwise might be used with effect against Stalingrad, and said that there was evidence the Germans had hurriedly reinforced their fighter strength in the West by at least 5 per cent.

He disclosed that "more than 80" British Lancaster bombers participated in the daylight attack on Milan Oct. 24 which hit hard "right in the heart of the city," and that the Genoa raids had been very useful because the docks were hit hard.

The attack on Milan was stated to have demonstrated a failure of Italian precautions.

Although the planes crossed France and at least 70 miles of Italian territory to deliver the blow Milan was caught unprepared.

This was disclosed in a current edition of the Milan newspaper Il Corriere Della Sera which told of bombs falling on Saturday afternoon shoppers, persons gathered for the twentieth anniversary week of the birth of Fascism.

The fact that bicycle riders still were in the streets when the bombers appeared indicated a shortcoming either in the warning system or regulation of civilians.

The paper said that fires started by the attackers numbered 700—400 more than acknowledged in Italian reports—and 30 of the number, the newspaper said, could be considered "very serious."

Torch Atop 'Liberty' Lighted Momentarily

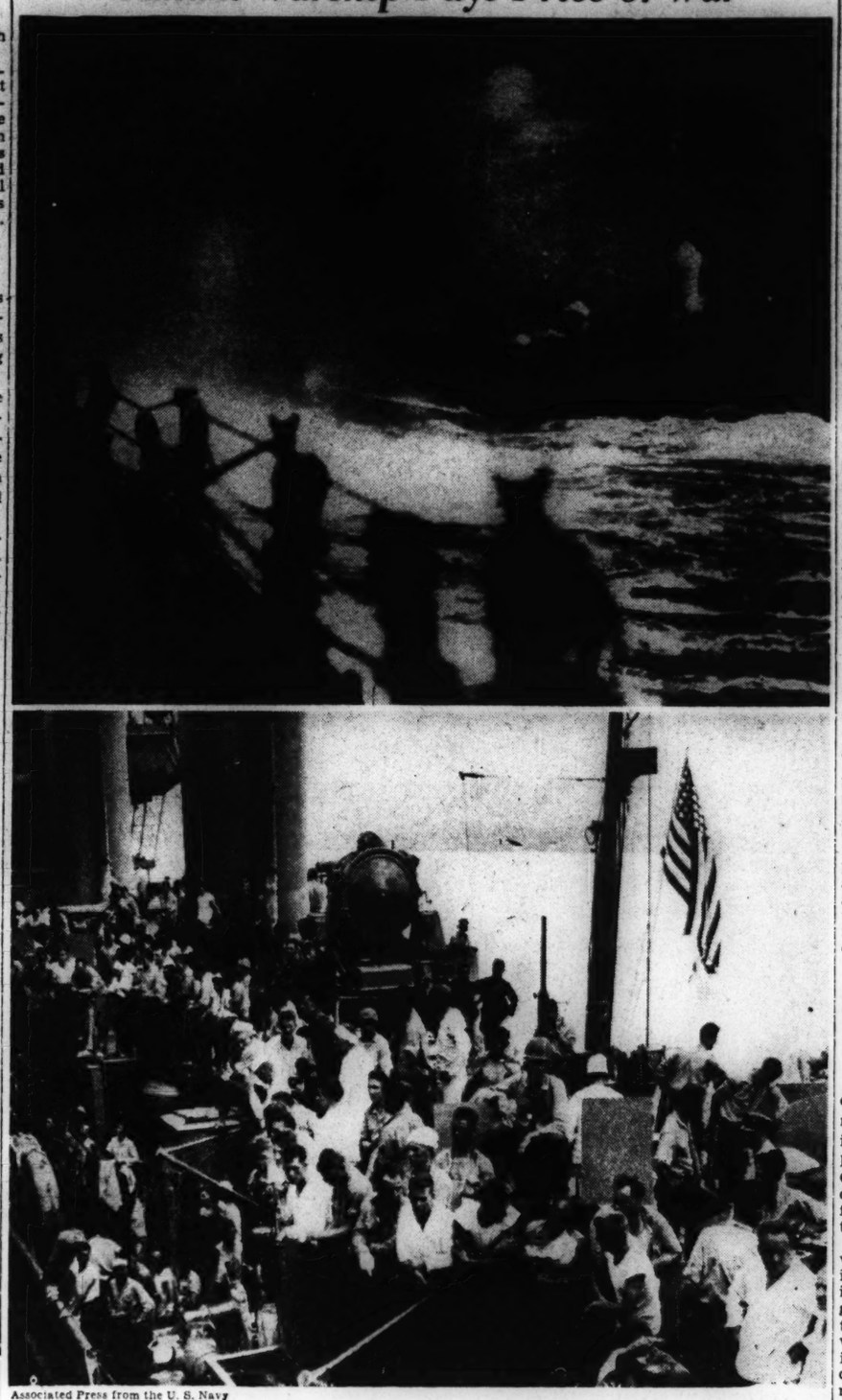
By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 29

For the first time since the assault on Pearl Harbor the torch atop the Statue of Liberty yesterday flashed seaward its traditional message of freedom and equality.

Seven-year-old Charmaine Stadler, whose father is in the forces of the Fighting French, pressed the button lighting the torch briefly in commemoration of the 56th anniversary of the French Republic's presentation of the statue to the United States.

Gallant Warship Pays Price of War



Associated Press from the U. S. Navy

Sinking Aircraft Carrier Wasp and Some Survivors

Upper: Spurt of flame above the forward flight deck marks one of the explosions which rocked the United States carrier after it had been abandoned. It had been struck by three torpedoes from a Japanese submarine while covering the movement of supplies and reinforcements to the Solomon Islands. Picture shows the vessel down by the bow and listing heavily to starboard. Lower: bandaged crewmen of the Wasp, many of them burned while fighting fires that wrecked their ship, shown aboard an American warship which picked them up after they had been forced to abandon the carrier.

How Long Is Work 'Week' Under War Conditions?

Continued from Page 1

long for sustained effort, took measures to standardize a minimum 52-hour week for industrial work and 46 hours for clerical work with a maximum two-weeks holiday until the end of the war.

This new standard week, launched in May, 1942, applied equally to women and juveniles so that Factory Act limitation of hours has to be waived as a war-time emergency measure. This is normally done by issue of an order in the case of each establishment.

Actually the new working week was not intended as a directly enforceable minimum. A large number of workers were already working longer hours. But it is effective in that when the Ministry of Labor is assessing the labor force needed by a factory it says in effect "Do your workers average 52 hours weekly? If not, well then you can do with less labor and work longer hours up to 52 on benches and 46 for the clerical staff."

Hours Now Cut

Finally, the fourth phase of British production now has been reached when the emphasis seems to be all on reducing hours of work to combat industrial fatigue and absenteeism.

Two notable contributions have been made lately to this question by the Industrial Health Research Board and by the Chief Inspector of Factories, both of which have reported that hours of work in the past have often been too long for sustained effort, and that, quite apart from the well-being of the workers, it is not worth continuing too long hours from the production viewpoint.

In the opinion of the Industrial Health Research Board, the maximum work week should be 60 for men and 50 to 55 for women. But this is the maximum, and the suggested average is put at 55 to 56 for men. A number of individual firms have reached the conclusion that hours even below this are better for the war effort. Certainly this correspondent's own conclusion from recent close contact with families of munition workers is that long hours are bearing very heavily on many.

Accumulating Effect Costly

Labor circles here consider that the present prevalent absenteeism is due more to the accumulating effect of long hours over many months than to willful and defiant staying away.

There is now said to be 600,000 absent from work daily out of Britain's 6,000,000 or so special war workers. New measures are to be taken to check this. Each factory will in the future have to study reasons more closely. But there is a widespread feeling that hours may have to come down still more. Two-thirds of the absenteeism is said to be due to ill health or accidents. Domestic reasons are a further cause. Willful delinquents are put at less than 2 per cent of the total absentees.

Too big wage packets, say some critics about labor today. But although earnings have shown a marked rise since the war began, stories of the general level of very high munitions wages can be generally discounted.

Here is an average sort of budget: Time worker, 55 hours; time lost, none; wages, four pounds, two shillings sixpence less deductions of one pound, one shilling for income tax; unemployment, health insurance and other compulsory payments, four shillings; rail fares, three shillings.

Finland Acts to Raise Morale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 — Evidence of internal conflict and low morale in Finland was apparent in a broadcast by President Risto Ryti to the Finnish people on Oct. 25. The occasion was the opening of "Home Week," which features a Government campaign to improve morale in Finland.

After charging that the Russians would use Finns for forced labor if they won the war, and justifying Finland's position on religious grounds, President Ryti went on to say, "The prolongation of the war and the difficulties and sufferings arising therefrom . . . have created a sort of spiritual weariness in some of our people. There is an abuse of alcohol, an increase in crime, and a weakening of morals. Selfishness has raised its head, revealing itself in the form of greed and neglect of obligations. Old conflicts are trying to cause a split."

In another passage President Ryti added, "We can see signs of spiritual weariness, ethical weakness, and moral numbness in our country . . . action must be taken to banish them. People are inclined to exaggerate their own difficulties . . . small cares and worries grow in people's minds, thus . . . leading to despondency, weariness of spirit, and finally to a breakdown of morale."

President Ryti also said that after two poor harvests, this year's was better, and that with the help already received from "friendly nations" the food outlook for the winter is better than it was a year ago. He warned that "the World War may last a long time, and its effects on people's lives may become worse. The original adversaries are not yet showing any signs of exhaustion." Even after the war, he said, the people must "be prepared for further efforts and sacrifices . . . the world will be entirely different in many respects, and much poorer than before."

The object of "Home Week," President Ryti said, was "to shed light on the home, its tasks, and its possibilities in educating us for the destruction of moral dangers."

Canterbury Calls For Recognition Of Europe's Evils

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP) — The Archbishop of Canterbury urged the public today to face the fact of monstrous evil in Europe—"such an eruption of evil as the world has not seen for centuries."

Speaking at Albert Hall before a meeting called to protest against Nazi treatment of Jews, the Archbishop, Dr. William Temple, declared that what was happening on the continent was "so horrible that the imagination refuses to picture it."

"The sufferings of 1914-18 and of much of the period between the two wars led to a hardening of hearts," he continued. "The drain upon sympathy began to be unbearable. We are in danger of becoming morally numb."

Dr. Temple declared there was every reason to fear that a large proportion of Jews "from two years old and upwards" being deported from France were destined for "the ghastly ghetto in Eastern Galicia (Poland) where thousands of Jews already have perished."

"It is hard to resist the conclusion," he said, "that there is a settled (Nazi) purpose to exterminate the Jewish people if it can be done."

Jews Deported

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Free Belgian News Agency reports that mass deportations of Jews from Belgium are continuing.

Six hundred Jews, including women, have been sent from Liége to an unknown destination and 181 others were sent to Malines to join a contingent leaving for Upper Silesia and the Ukraine, the agency said.

In one quarter of Antwerp, 3,250 Jews have been arrested and deported, and in another section 250 others were sent to the Channel Coast. Their children were sent elsewhere.

New York Milk Pool Gets Record Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP) — Charles J. Blanford, administrator of the New York metropolitan milk marketing area, said Oct. 26 that the New York pool would post an estimated new record farm price for the second month in a row with a uniform price of $2.98 a hundredweight (46.51 quarts) for milk delivered this month.

The estimated rate of return from October milk will show an 8-cent increase over the September price of $2.90, which was higher than all previous monthly uniform prices, Mr. Blanford said.

"If our estimate is reasonably accurate," Mr. Blanford said, "the October pool should yield a farm value in the neighborhood of $14,750,000, which is reckoned on the expectation that the pool will contain 465,000,000 pounds of milk.

"Production apparently is still managing to keep ahead of last year despite fewer producers and fewer plants in the pool.

"The anticipated production is worth $13,857,000 at the estimated uniform rate of $2.98. The farm value is calculated by adding in the value of the butterfat and the location payments. Those payments were worth $885,000 in October, 1941."

MacArthur Denies Notion He Has Political Ambitions

Continued from Page 1

ment of a divided command in the Far Pacific.

"I have noted the statement quoted in morning newspapers from The Christian Science Monitor's Washington correspondent that 'political Washington was largely responsible for the establishment of two separate commands in the Pacific, partly because of the conservative opposition which launched the MacArthur-for-President campaign,'" General MacArthur said.

No Political Ambitions

"I have no political ambitions whatsoever. Any suggestion to the contrary must be regarded as merely amiable gestures of good will dictated by friendship. I started as a soldier and I shall finish as one. The only hope and ambition I have in the world is for victory for our cause in the war. If I survive the campaign, I shall return to that retirement from which this great struggle called me."

Mr. Harsch, who recently returned to the United States from Australia and the Far East had written:

"So great has been the dissatisfaction with progress in the Solomons that Washington opinion has veered somewhat away from its strong anti-MacArthur bias.

"Political Washington was largely responsible for setting up two separate American commands in the Far Pacific, and it did this partly because of jealousy of MacArthur's great public popularity and partly because the conservative opposition press launched a 'MacArthur for President' campaign without any encouragement from the General himself.

Backfired

"Now the means taken to 'cut MacArthur down' have backfired.

"The Navy, which insisted on independence from MacArthur's command has subjected itself to heavy criticism while MacArthur . . was doing all he could to lend air support to the Solomons but was unable to lend other support.'

". . . General MacArthur was brought to Australia with the promise he would be in supreme command of the entire Australia-New Zealand area. . . . His area finally was whittled down to Australia. . . . a separate naval command was established with headquarters in New Zealand. . . .

"Possibly Admiral Halsey [Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., new naval commander in the Southwest Pacific] may have among his instructions one to open negotiations looking toward eventual establishment of formal 'diplomatic' relations with General MacArthur."

In addition to disclaiming political ambitions, General MacArthur in his statement denied reports that the Australian war effort was not being pushed as it should be.

Australian War Effort

"No nation in the world is making a more supreme war effort than Australia," he said. "It is rapidly gearing to full capacity. Its resources are relatively meager, but it is utilizing them to the utmost. Its effort is universal and embraces equally all classes and all parties.

"It has unanimously and completely supported me in my military command and the harmony and co-operation between Australians and Americans in this area are inspirational.

"Such internal party differences as exist are largely based on the desire of one group or the other to accelerate rather than retard the war potential."

He said he was deeply grateful for their friendship and understanding.

[General MacArthur's declaration, topping increasing demands in Washington for better teamwork in the Pacific war theater, was interpreted by some sources in the Capital as at least an indirect appeal to eliminate any political considerations that might be hampering his direction of the war effort in that part of the world. These sources pointed out that such a statement from a commanding officer in the field was highly unusual and was almost bound to provoke some decisive action.]

Australia

Continued from Page 1

the year, another 300,000 will have been siphoned from civilian to war work. These figures do not include approximately 40,000 women in uniform, 30,000 men, many of them veterans of World War I, who are engaged solely on Army, Naval, or Air Force constructional work all over this vast territory. It also does not include many thousands more tied up in essential services or in vital production of meat to feed civilians and the military, both Australian and American as well as Great Britain, or growing wool which helps clothe men and women everywhere under the banner of the United Nations.

Minor Faults

Against this there is still in some quarters nonrealization of the meaning of total war. There are sections of both employer and employee groups who regard the national crisis as a bargaining counter to gain benefits for themselves. There are minor strikes and week-end race meetings drawing thousands of spectators and idle men and women. But these things, though blown up by interested parties, play a relatively small part in the grand total of war activities.

The fact that Australia's industry can provide most of the arms, munitions, and clothing for its own troops and have some to spare for Americans is a remarkable achievement when it is realized that before the war, its factories, such as they were, totally unequipped for military purposes. From nothing there are now plants turning out airplanes, tanks, and guns to up four-inch howitzers; there are shipbuilding yards launching warships and 10,000-ton freighters. Australia has some way yet to go before it gives evidence of the most supreme effort in the world. Its effort now is creditable and will in time improve.

The idea which is current that the United States is carrying the major part of the burden of war in this area resulted chiefly from the propensity of public men to speak out of turn in a bewildering confusion of contradictory sttaements and from the simple pleasure of blowing a little too hard the personal trumpet. The foundation of Australia's defense still rests primarily upon its own soldiers and workers. To these have been added the strengthening of United States men, technicians, pilots, and materials.

U. S. War Casualties 47,463 Up to Now

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP) — United States casualties announced thus far in the war total 47,463 killed, wounded and missing. The figures include the 17,500 Americans and 11,000 Philippine Scouts of the United States Army missing in action in the Philippines, many of whom probably were taken prisoner.

Navy, Marine and Coast Guard casualties, as given by Capt. Leland P. Lovette, head of the Navy's Bureau of Public Relations in a Navy Day speech yesterday, were 4,453 killed, 1,593 wounded, and 9,768 missing.

Army records showed 1,016 killed, 1,461 wounded, 611 missing and 61 prisoners of war, in addition to those missing in the Philippines.

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Symphony Preview—Mary Becker in Recital—News of the Stage

Miaskovsky Work to Have U.S. Premiere

By Winthrop P. Tryon

"Very clear," someone who knows music in a pretty big way remarks of a work which receives its first American presentation at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, this week. That is something to say of a new orchestral program item in these times of artistic signs and wonders. "Very clear," the one who knows assures me; and "very clear indeed," I make bold to echo back on glancing at the short and simple score.

Symphony No. 21, op. 51, by Nicolas Jacovievitch Miaskovsky, is the piece referred to; and for once the Friday afternoon and Saturday evening subscribers may look forward to a novelty with serene expectation. Not but that they will be given matter to think about; the point is, they will find little to dispute about. What the music means will come plain, without confusion or bewilderment to anybody. Is music melody? Well, here it is at the very opening, a charming air for solo clarinet. It seems to bespeak a pastoral diversion on the way. An andante passage for full orchestra follows, then a quiet passage for winds. A faster episode succeeds, with contrasts of string and wind choirs, and without the individualizing of any solo instrument as in the case of the clarinet at the start.

Rather, masses of sonority on an antiphonal plan; and here in the midst of things, when the pages of the thin book are about half turned, a loud chorale of brass against a full go of violins and of whatever else is comprised in the small and classic equipment. A loud, loud paean of rejoicing, and then a meditative period of comparative quiet—a pastoral idea again, if you like. Just a few moments of this and it all slows down to a calm, scarcely heard ending.

In a word, a Russian who turns out symphonies almost by the dozen ventures to write something at once pointed and pleasing, something brief for a curtain-raiser. Not improperly called a symphony, either. For it is as strict in its form as it is lucid in its scoring. It touches on all the moods of a grand symphony, too, except that it carries a general feeling of pleasantness and good humor instead of entering into particulars of laughter and satire. Sentiment is pervasive in the composition, instead of being localized in an independent movement.

Any piece must be considered in the light of its position on a program. The Miaskovsky symphony, remarkable for its simplicity, introduces, under Dr. Koussevitzky's arrangement, the Debussy tone picture, "Ibéria" (Images for Orchestra, No. 2), remarkable even amongst the French composer's creations, for elaborateness, whether of design or of color.

Film Assignments

Philip Ahn, young Korean actor who attended the University of Southern California and who since Pearl Harbor has been one of Hollywood's most sought after Oriental actors, has been signed by Paramount for the principal Chinese role in "China," which will star Loretta Young, Alan Ladd, and William Bendix. Mr. Ahn will play the role of a Chinese patriot and guerrilla leader, in what probably will be his last film work for the duration. He has enlisted in the armed services for special duty and expects to be in uniform soon after the picture is completed.

Alexander Hall has been named to direct Columbia's forthcoming Humphrey Bogart-Rita Hayworth co-starring film, as yet untitled. Dale Van Every and Edwin Justus Mayer are collaborating on the script.

Serge Jaroff

Conductor of the Don Cossack Chorus, which comes to Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8.

Dance Film Festival Continues

Boston's first Dance Film Festival, continuing at the Fine Arts Theater, is chiefly interesting as a record of first steps in screening dance steps. Even those pictures made no longer ago than the summer of 1941—the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo's "Gaîté Parisienne" and "Capriccio Espagnol"—show that the lesson has not begun to be learned. And this the most spectacular section of the program is in many respects the least satisfying.

The pictures are worth seeing, however, because through the whirl of Technicolor individual styles and techhiques may be glimpsed and weighed in passing. There are the long smooth leaps and wonderful spins of Eglevsky, Franklin's peasant heartiness, Massine's high command of himself, his company, and his audience.

In "Capriccio Espagnol," Danilova with a lei of carrots around her neck is seen all too briefly (for some reason Mladova has her part of the Glove-Seller in "Gaîté Parisienne"), and Toumanova is not seen to her best advantage as the Gypsy. That sterling dancer, Igor Youskevitch, can be found by much searching in "Gaîté Parisienne," and the ccharming Nathalie Krassovska appears in both of them.

But what was gay and colorful and flowingly phrased on the stage becomes gaudy and choppy on the screen. Hollywood can never seem to manage without a staircase, and Jean Negulesco, the director of both pieces, seems to have followed the Hollywood formula rather than the Ballet Russe pattern. He fails to see the dance for the props. Both are extremely cluttered productions.

Mr. Kraska's selected Album of Dance is better, though even here Hollywood has its way, in the "La Cucaracha" of early Technicolor, with Steffi Duna, and in "Spring Night," with David Lichine and Nana Gollner. The latter is a most amusing (unintentionally) fantasy combining certain elements of "L'Après—Midi d'un Faune" with certain aspects of "Spectre de la Rose."

David is a plaster-of-paris statue made up to look like a faun, when that statue comes to life, and Nana, since acclaimed as one of the ballerinas of the day, is a poor little girl who goes to sleep in the woods while pelted with rose petals which cling to her and form a costume for her to dance with David in. A great glycerine tear unrolls from the statue's faun-like eye as the girl with reluctant feet is dragged from the woodland by her father. Business of raining very hard. Ah, Hollywood, what tragedies are committed in thy name!

Other items on this part of the bill are the familiar short subjects of Carmen Amaya in her flamenco numbers, and a good chance to see inside of that technique; some early but characteristic dances of Josephine Baker; Olga Lepeshinskaya of the Soviet Ballet in a variation from "Don Quixote," and Galina Ulanova, supported by K. M. Sergeyev in her part of a pas de deux from "Swan Lake." According to these excerpts the Soviet Ballet does not measure up to the standard set for us by Russian Ballet in this country.

The best part of the program is the Russian folk dancing, including an ensemble of coal miners, and Red Army dancers. Here is wit and liveliness and grace and joy of living. The cartoon of that name, "Joie de Vivre," by the French artist called simply Gross, is, by the way, quite inconsequential.

Most of these films have been seen in Boston before, either at the Fine Arts or some other of the smaller theaters. A second Dance Film Festival drawing on fresher material might prove an advance in dance film technique.

Baronova, with Ballet Theater, made a film in Mexico last summer. Katherine Dunham and her company made a Technicolor short, "Carnival of Rhythm," about the same time the Ballet Russe made theirs.

There are in fact a great many dance films of interest that have not been shown publicly at all—Ted Shawn and his Men Dancers, Martha Graham in some of her later theater pieces, and there is at least one of Doris Humphrey and group in her Bach's Air for G String that has been in infrequent circulation.

Margaret Lloyd.

After three months' work as Ernest Hemingway's Spanish heroine, Maria, Ingrid Bergman has completed her final scene with Gary Cooper in "For Whom the Bell Tolls." She plans to leave Hollywood for Rochester, N. Y., to rejoin her husband, Dr. Peter Lindstrom, and their four-year old daughter, Pia, as soon as Paramount informs her that she will not be needed for further work.

On the Screen

New York

Sol Lesser has signed Ed Wynn for the role of a bus boy in his forthcoming picturization of "Stage Door Canteen." The list of stars already includes Katharine Cornell, Katharine Hepburn, Gertrude Lawrence, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Fredric March, Florence Eldridge, Ray Bolger, Gypsy Rose Lee, Kay Kyser and Benny Goodman. Mr. Lesser also announces that he has signed a long-term contract with Harry Wild, who will handle the camera. The film will be directed by Frank Borzage and released by United Artists.

Dolores Moran has been assigned by Warners to play the role of Deirdre in "Old Acquaintance." Miriam Hopkins and Bette Davis will head the cast. Edmund Goulding will direct.

Joan Bennett has signed a new contract with Twentieth Century-Fox under the terms of which she will make two pictures a year. Her first picture under the new agreement will be "Margin For Error." Philip Regan, radio singing star, has also been signed to a long-term contract by Twentieth Century-Fox.

Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky recently donned grease paint for the first time and faced the Technicolor cameras for "live-action" scenes in the Walt Disney picturization of his book, "Victory Through Air Power," which RKO Radio will release.

"Hitler's Plan," latest issue of the National Film Board of Canada's "World in Action" series, will soon be nationally released. According to its producers, "nine thousand Nazi spies, under orders to Dr. Karl E. Haushofer, president of the Germany Academy in Munich and master planner of Nazi world conquest, collaborated on the script. The film shows how the Nazis intend to conquer the world for Germany, not by fleets but by armies operating on land.

Hunt Stromberg announces that he has signed Eddie O'Shea to a long-term contract. The producer's interest in the young actor dates from the opening night of "The Eve of St. Mark," in which Mr. O'Shea plays Private Thomas Mulveroy.

Violinist Makes Bow In Jordan Hall

Two good reasons a music teacher may have for cherishing high hope for young persons under his instruction—first, because they suceed in shaping their performance faithfully after his own manner of doing things; and second, because they disclose a knack for matters more or less outside his particular powers. Two kinds of pedagogical admiration; and both of them Albert Spalding, the violinist, should entertain for his pupil, Miss Mary Becker, who appeared in Jordan Hall last evening with Gregory Ashman as her accompanist.

For Miss Becker's violin gave out the sound and recalled the style of Mr. Spalding's of long ago, when he made a youthful beginning as recitalist; though it echoed that sound and brought back that style chiefly in classic works, in the Vivaldi Concerto in A minor, the Tchaikovsky Concerto, and the "Poème" of Chausson, which occupied most of her time.

In her smaller contributions, "Danse du Diable Vert" by Cassado, Nocturne by Boulanger, March from "Love of Three Oranges" by Prokofieff-Heifetz, "Flight of the Bumble Bee" by Rimsky-Korsakoff-Hartmann, and Tarantella by Szymanowski, other sound and style, or at any rate other mood, and that some thing else than a Spalding mood, befell.

Otherwise to describe Miss Becker's principal pieces, they were clean and elegant in execution, rich and full-bodied in tone, and conservative and traditional in interpretation.

Everything, in fine, was up to standard, and nothing excessively individual. Slow movements, however, all through—Largo of Vivaldi, Canzonetta of Tchaikovsky, and the "Poème" of Chausson—were plenty restrained in sentiment; indeed a little on the cool side of the romantic, over-explicit, perhaps, and under-contemplative. But in that regard the studio can some day be outgrown.

Excellent and quite irresistible for comic effect were the light items of the close. Her very self there, Miss Becker may yet be so throughout a program. **W. P. T.**

Incoming Films

At Old South Newsreel

Beginning Friday night at the Old South Newsreel Theater a new "World in Action" short will be on view. This latest issue in the series, which bears the title of "Inside Fighting China," describes the resistance under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek to Japanese aggression. Included in the program will be a Kaltenborn film, Tex McCary, cartoons and newsreels.

At South Station

"Private Smith," a description of the first 13 weeks of a recruit in the Army, will head the program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Other items on the program will include "Men in the Sky," describing the training of an Army flier, "Football Thrills of 1941," "Hollywood on the Hudson," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Trumpet Serenade," with Harry James, Grace MacDonald, and Helen Forest; Walt Disney and Pop-Eye cartoons, Three Stooges comedy, and newsreels.

At the Normandie

Boris Karloff, without grotesque makeup, in "The Invisible Menace," playing the role of a mild-mannered civil engineer suspected of murder, is now on the screen at the Normandie.

Schonbrunn Studios

Margaret Spenser

As the Maid in the Philadelphia Opera Company's production of Johann Strauss' "The Bat," to be given at the Opera House next Wednesday evening.

The Daily Dialer

"Stage Door Canteen" presents Cornelia Otis Skinner and Roland Young, co-starring in a preview of Miss Skinner's new comedy series entitled "William and Mary." Other guests will be Helen Jepson, soprano, and Herb Shriner, comedian, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Mary Rolfe, now playing on the stage in Maxwell Anderson's "The Eve of St. Mark," will make her debut tonight in the role of Henry's sister Mary in "The Aldrich Family," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

"How Must We Change Our Manpower Methods to Win the War?" will be discussed on "America's Town Meeting of the Air." The speakers are Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower Commission; Grenville Clark, attorney and author of the first Selective Service Act; James Carey, National Secretary of the CIO; Roger D. Lapham, member of the War Labor Board, and National Defense Mediation Board; George V. Denny, Jr., will act as moderator, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, guest speaker on "Victory and You," will discuss with Eric A. Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, postwar prospects for the agricultural industry. He also will explain processes now being developed in feeding American troops here and abroad, MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 10:15 p. m.

Guest speakers at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts will be Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, who will discuss the Japanese situation, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m. On the same network and station, at 10:45 p. m., Henry J. Kaiser, head of the Kaiser Shipbuilding Plant, will speak on "American Industry Takes the Offensive."

Wendell Willkie will be guest speaker on "Today's News in the Making," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former United States minister to Norway, speaks on "The United Nations," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Friday

Eugene Ormandy will conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra in a program of Bach's Sinfonia for Double Orchestra in D major, Opus 18, No. 3; and Mozart's Symphony No. 36 in C major, K425. For his solo, Alexander Hilsberg, violinist, will play Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben," MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

The Eastman School of Music will begin a series of weekly half-hour radiocasts by the Rochester Civic Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the school. The series will include symphonic, choral, chamber and opera music. For the first concert Dr. Hanson has selected an American program that includes works by William Grant Still, Gardner Read, and Melville Smith, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Prospects For Boston Playhouses

The engagement of "Sweet Charity," which arrives at the Shubert Monday, has been extended to two weeks. It was originally announced for one. The plot is concerned with a group of clubwomen, who, to raise money for war activities, contract for a name band to play at a local dance and then find themselves in a dilemma when they cannot meet their financial obligations.

Emil Holak has been commissioned by Alfred Bloomingdale to design the setting for "Sweet Charity." Whitner Bissel, Herbert Kline, and Dort Clark have been added to the cast.

"The Great Big Doorstep," coming to the Colonial on Thursday, Nov. 12, seems to be a comedy about an impoverished Cajun family living in a ramshackle house on the Mississippi delta. The play is particularly concerned, according to advance information, with their wild efforts to secure the money to buy a house that will match the "stupenable doorsteps" which the son of the faimly has fished out of the river. The cast, headed by Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern, will include Joy Geffen, Clay Clement, Jeanne Smith, Jack Manning, Morton Stevens, Dickie Monahan, Garwald Matthews, Ralph Bell, and John Mornay.

It is reported in New York that Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes will include Boston in a tour with Noel Coward's "Private Lives," which opens in Rochester, N. Y., tomorrow night and then continues in Canada.

In New York

Ketti Frings' comedy, "Mr. Sycamore," will open at the Guild Theater Friday evening, Nov. 13. The Theater Guild will have two openings that week, for Philip Barry's "Without Love" is already scheduled for the St. James Theater for Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. "Mr. Sycamore," featuring Lillian Gish and Stuart Erwin, is now at the National Theater, Washington, for two weeks. Claiborne Foster will not be seen in the New York engagement, although she is appearing in Washington. Enid Marke is expected to replace her.

Richard Kendrick has entered the cast of "Claudia" at the St. James Theater, in the part of David, Claudia's husband. He replaces Robert Shayne, who since last spring has been contracted to appear with Katharine Hepburn in her forthcoming play, "Without Love." Robert Craven is leaving his role of Jerry after Saturday night's performance for active duty with the American Field Service. His part will be taken over by Guy Spaull.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performance 8:30.

Colonial—"The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman, presented by the Playwright's Company and the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," by Paul Osborn, presented by the N. E. Repertory Company, 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou — "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 9:30, 11:56 a. m., 2:56, 5:36, 8:46. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 10:30 a. m., 4:15, 7:10, 10:10.

Exeter—"The World at War." 2, 5, 8:10. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3, 6:40, 9:15.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05. Short subjects.

Fenway—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Colman. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "The Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Sheppard, Virginia Gilmore, Jane Darwell. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

Fine Arts— Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo." 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. "Album of the Dance." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial — "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 9:50 a. m., 12:54, 3:48, 6:30, 9:33. "Bambi," in Technicolor. 11:12 a. m., 2:06, 5, 7:54, 10:48.

Kenmore—"Zieglfeld Girl," Judy Garland, Hedy Lamarr, James Stewart. 2:10, 5:40, 9:22. "Mississippi Round the Bend, Will Rogers, 1, 4:50, 8.

Metropolitan — "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 1:00, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Eerie Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 3:30, 6:30, 9:20.

Modern—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Escape From Crime," Julie Bishop. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—"Tomorrow We Live," Jean Parker, Ricardo Cortez. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:15, 9. "Invisible Menace," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5, 7:40, 10:25.

Old South Newsreel—"Men of the Sky," "Kaltenborn," Tex McCrary," cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 4, 7:15, 10:30. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "The Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Sheppard, Virginia Gilmore, Jane Darwell. 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:35, 10:35. Stage Show, 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Scollay—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop. 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

South Station Theater — "Mr. and Mrs. Blabbermouth," "Information Please," "Our Last Frontier," "A Miniature Feature," "Life at a Dude Ranch," "Florida's Marine Studio." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:30 a. m., 3:04, 6:38, 10:12. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:15, 4:49, 8:23.

Telepix—Saroyan's "The Good Job," "Information Please," "Divide and Conquer," "Lowell Thomas Travelogue," "Picture People," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Night Monster," Bela Lugosi. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. "Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:46 a. m., 1:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Tremont—"Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10.

Uptown—"Grand Central Murder." Van Heflin. 1:45, 5:00, 8:20. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3, 6:30, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia — "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 1:45, 8. **Allston**: "Twenty-three and One Half Hours," James Ellison. "Sweethearts of the Navy." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 8. **Regent**: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Special Inspector." 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bahama Passage," Mareleine Carroll, Stirling Hayden. "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 1:50, 5:05, 8. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:40, 6:30, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "The General Died at Dawn." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey, Jean Phillips. 1:50, 8.

University: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 6:15, 9:30. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." President Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 4:55, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester "Hit Neighbor," Lulubelle and Scotty. "Yank in Libya," H. E. Warner. 3, 7.

Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:10, 6:15. "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 3:34, 9:34. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:47, 7:45.

Upham's Corner: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney. 12:50, 4:20, 8. "Bittersweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:30, 6, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:15, 6:45, 9:02. **Parkt**: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:29, 9:29. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:30, 8:15. "Juke Box Jennie," Harriet Hilliard. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Scarface," Paul Muni, George Raft. "Dusk to Midnight," Miriam Hopkins. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal. 1:30, 4:47, 8:04. "Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 2:40, 5:57, 9:14.

Mystic: "Hello, Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. 2:15, 5:35. "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard, Helen Gilbert. 3:25, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3, 8:10.

Maplewood: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 3:31, 9:15. "This Time for Keeps," Robert Sterling, Ann Rutherford. 2:15, 8.

Strand: "They Raid by Night" Lyle Talbot. 3:35, 7, 9:50. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2:25, 8:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey, Jean Phillips. 1:50, 7:50. "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:15, 9:15.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Man Who Wouldn't Die" Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Parachute Nurse," Margaret Chapman. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich, Fred MacMurray. 1:05, 4:20, 7:35. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 2:40, 5:55, 9:10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Gay Sisters," George Brent, Barbara Stanwyck. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee. 2, 8.

Strand: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner, "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "All Over Town," Olsen and Johnson. Special features. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. "King Kong," Fay Wray. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.

Strand; "Joan of the Ozarks," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "United We Stand." 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Tuxedo Junction." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Date with the Falcon," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. "Captain Moonlight," "March of Time." 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Hello Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Gay Sisters," George Brent, Barbara Stanwyck. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:45, 8:03. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 3:15, 6:30, 9:37.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — LATEST NEWS TEX McCRARY — MEN OF THE SKY

TREMONT — TAKE A LETTER

NORMANDIE — Tomorrow We Live — Invisible Menace — BORIS KARLOFF

BIJOU — LADY HAS PLANS

SQUARE MYS 1000 — REMEMBER THE DAY — CLAUDETTE COLBERT

UPHAMS TAL 6000 — SON OF FURY — BITTER SWEET — EDDY & MacDONALD

OLD SOUTH, WASH. ST. NEWSREEL — Inside Fighting China — Entire World in Action — LATEST ISSUE — FRI.

XETER KEN. 7067 — BARBARA STANWYCK—GEORGE BRENT — "THE GAY SISTERS" — "THE WORLD AT WAR" — OUTSTANDING DOCUMENTARY — Based on U. S. Govt. film and confiscated Axis prints — Sun.: HOLIDAY INN

PARAMOUNT FENWAY — NOW — Errol FLYNN Ronald REAGAN — "DESPERATE JOURNEY" — Plus "The Loves of Edgar Allen Poe"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Sonja HENIE • John PAYNE — "ICELAND" — Plus "Eerie Correspondent"

2nd WEEK — DOORS OPEN at 9 A. M. — WALT DISNEY'S BAMBI in TECHNICOLOR — FULL LENGTH FEATURE — "MEET THE STEWARTS" — KEITH MEMORIAL

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR • Evs. 8:30—Mat. Sat. — "Hilarious, Amusing, Fascinating.—Not to Be Missed"—POST — JUNIOR MISS — EVES: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

PLYMOUTH • Beg. Wed. Eve., Nov. 4 — MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS ON SALE SAT. — SHEPARD TRAUBE presents Angel Street — By PATRICK HAMILTON — with ERNEST COSSART, LYNN PHILLIPS, BYRON McGRATH — Evs. (Except Sat.): $2c to $2.20; SAT. EVES.: 55c to $2.75; Thurs.-Sat. Mats.: 55c to $1.65

SHUBERT • 2 WEEKS BEG. Mon., Nov. 2 — Seats Now on Sale at Box Office! — Alfred Bloomingdale (By Arr. Lee Shubert) presents — SWEET CHARITY — Phillip Leeds, Viola Roache, Jane Walker, Harlan Briggs, Jose Seymour and others — NEW RIP-ROARING COMEDY-FARCE — Evs. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75; Wed. Mat. 55c to 1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to 2.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL — Tonight 8:30 — MATS. TODAY and SAT. — PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY & THE THEATRE GUILD present — ALFRED LUNT • LYNN FONTANNE — S. N. Behrman's "THE PIRATE" — Extravaganza

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — 2nd BIG WEEK — LOEW'S — LITTLE TOKYO — Pardon My Sarong — Abbott — Costello — Plus — Cary Grant—Jean Arthur—Ronald Colman — "TALK OF THE TOWN"

BOSTON

OPERA — OPERA HOUSE — Philadelphia Opera. In English — TUES. EVE. "FIGARO" (Mozart) — WED. EVE. "THE BAT" (Strauss) — FILENE'S TICKET SERVICE — JORDAN HALL & 208 PIERCE BLDG. — "Youth, beauty and a good show." —Globe — $.75 to $2.75

ORIGINAL DON COSSACKS — Dynamic SERGE JAROFF, Conductor — TUES. EVE., ANDOVER — SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 8 — SYMPHONY HALL — Tickets at Box-Office — POPULAR PROGRAM — $1.65 to $2.75

THIS SUN. AFT. — SYMPHONY HALL — ELMAN

NEW YORK (STAGE)

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 — Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE — BROCK PEMBERTON presents — JANIE — Season's Laugh Success! — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970 — 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, N. Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4520 — Evgs. Exc. Mon. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3 P. M. — 250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — With A. H. VAN BUREN & ELAINE IVENS — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40. — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- [illegible] — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center, CI. 5-8470 — Evs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Thurs. — No Mon. Perf. (Special Mat. Elec. Day, Nov. 3)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents — FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK — A NEW COMEDY — By JOHN VAN DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS. — PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. BR. 9-2630 — Evenings 8:40. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Election Day

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"THUNDER BIRDS" — Gene TIERNEY • Preston FOSTER • John SUTTON — + PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW + — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. — Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

The Home Forum

Both "sun and shield"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the Psalmist metaphorically declared (Psalms 84:11), **"The Lord God is a sun and shield,"** he was acknowledging God as the life-giving source of good and also as a defense against evil. And he continued, **"The Lord will give grace and glory: no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly."** In these troubled times, when many are facing dangers and distress, limitations and loss, there is great need for a clearer understanding of God as both "sun and shield," as infinite unchanging Love, available to His children in every need, ever pouring out life and health and supply to all.

Down through the ages there have been those who have turned to the Supreme Being for comfort and protection, even though they may have had only a feeble glimpse of His omnipotence and power. The Bible records the unfolding to the human consciousness of the true concept of Deity, and some of the most sublime utterances concerning God are to be found in the Psalms. The clearer understanding of the nature and power of God and of man's relationship to Him brings greater reliance on Him, because of a clearer realization that God and man are inseparable as divine Principle and idea.

* * *

As used in Christian Science, Mind is one of the synonyms for God. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 209), **"Mind, supreme over all its formations and governing them all, is the central sun of its own systems of ideas, the life and light of all its own vast creation; and man is tributary to divine Mind."**

As it is the nature of the sun to shine, to give light and heat, so it is the nature of God, divine Love, to bless and comfort and heal. Being "tributary to divine Mind," man cannot know that which is unlike Mind. Where Love is, there can be no bondage, no captivity. Nothing can interfere with the activity of Love. Denial of Love's existence and power to heal cannot have any effect on Love, just as a disbelief in its ability to shine cannot hinder the sun from shining. A cloud for a time obscures the sun, and night falls as the earth turns on its axis, but we would never deny the sun's existence because of these occurrences. In this connection, Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 299), **"Corporeal sense, or error, may seem to hide Truth, health, harmony, and Science, as the mist obscures the sun or the mountain; but Science, the sunshine of Truth, will melt away the shadow and reveal the celestial peaks."**

* * *

To know God as Love is not an intellectual process or a mere emotional experience, but a conscious realization of the tenderness and strength of divine Love manifested to human understanding and meeting human needs. A higher, clearer sense of God as Life, Truth, and Love, as Mind, supreme intelligence, is always manifested in a better sense of health, of purity, well-being, and happiness. The darkness of ill-health, of sorrow and loss, of selfishness, loneliness, poverty, and other forms of discord, is replaced by the light and loveliness of God's creation as we learn to acknowledge Him as the only power, the source of all good.

It is not difficult to learn to know God aright. The proofs of God's allness which Christ Jesus gave have been called miracles through misunderstanding of his teachings; but every day we can see so-called miracles or proofs of the might of divine Mind, if we accept and utilize the true spiritual facts concerning God and man which Christian Science reveals. When we learn to ascribe all good to God and to recognize the activity of good in our affairs, we learn more and more to expect good, to accept it joyfully and gratefully, and to recognize it as coming from God. And we find that a mental attitude of thankfulness heals sickness and sin because gratitude is the acknowledgment of the power of good, and good is God.

* * *

Sickness, sin, and death result from ignorance of God. The light of Truth dispels the darkness of ignorance. When a human difficulty presents itself, whether of sickness or sin, of sorrow or lack or limitation, the truth which solves the problem is instantly available and effective when understood and honestly applied. When God is acknowledged as All-in-all, evil is seen as nothing, as without power or presence. These facts of spiritual being must be maintained through what seems to be darkness until they are proved true to human consciousness.

In the first verse of a hymn Whittier writes (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 229):

"O Love divine, whose constant beam
Shines on the eyes that will not see,
And waits to bless us while we dream,
Nor leav'st us though we turn from Thee.
Nor bounds, nor clime, nor creed Thou know'st,
Wide as our need Thy favors fall;
The white wings of the Holy Ghost
Stoop unseen o'er the heads of all."

This light of Love of which the poet sings is indeed a "constant beam," never failing, always available, always shining, always pouring out its benevolence, its good will to men. And this is being proved in the experience of many today.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Pledge

I shall make music from a hundred things,
The ripple of the wind across the plain,
The sudden flutter of a swallow's wings,
The gentle monotone of April rain,
The cries of children echoing from far
And horns of autumn borne upon the breeze,
The voice of thunder challenging a star—
Oh, let me make my song of all of these.

Let me make music of your laughter, too,
Your voice as intimate as a caress,
That I may walk serene the long day through
And never fear the face of loneliness.
A song for you, and for the listening years
To mingle with the music of the spheres!

Sydney King Russell

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By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University to The Christian Science Monitor

"Bird on a Branch": *A Water Color by Charles Heil*

Charles Heil is a Bostonian who has spent many years making portraits of birds. He has studied his feathered models very carefully and has painted them with searching accuracy. The birds are always seen perched upon a branch and the artist has represented them with maximum effect, tracing their contours, designing their plumage, matching hue for hue. There are many others who have devoted their energies to the same delightful subject, but none with more patience and delicacy than Charles Heil.

Beide, „Sonne und Schild"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Als der Psalmist bildlich erklärte (Ps. 84, 12): „Gott der Herr ist Sonne und Schild", anerkannte er Gott als die lebenspendende Quelle des Guten und auch als Waffe gegen das Böse. Und er fährt fort: „Der Herr gibt Gnade und Ehre: er wird kein Gutes mangeln lassen den Frommen." In diesen schwierigen Zeiten, wo viele Menschen mancherlei Gefahren und Widerwärtigkeiten, Begrenzungen und Verlusten ausgesetzt sind, tut ein klareres Verständnis Gottes nicht nur als Sonne sondern auch als Schild, als die unendliche unveränderliche Liebe sehr not—als die Liebe, die Seinen Kindern in jeder Not zugänglich ist, die immer Leben und Gesundheit und Versorgung über alle ausgießt.

Von jeher hat es Menschen gegeben, die das Höchste Wesen um Trost und Schutz gebeten haben, selbst wenn sie nur ein geringes Verständnis von dessen Allmacht und Kraft gehabt haben mögen. Die Bibel zeigt, wie sich der wahre Begriff von der Gottheit dem menschlichen Bewußtsein entfaltet hat, und manche der erhabensten Äußerungen über Gott sind in den Psalmen enthalten. Das klarere Verständnis des Wesens und der Kraft Gottes und der Beziehung des Menschen zu Ihm hat ein größeres Vertrauen auf Ihn zur Folge, weil man klarer erkennt, daß Gott und der Mensch als göttliches Prinzip und Idee unzertrennlich sind.

Der Ausdruck Gemüt, wie er in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gebraucht wird, ist eines der Synonyme für Gott. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 209) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: "Gemüt, erhaben über allen seinen Gebilden und sie alle regierend, ist die zentrale Sonne seiner eigenen Ideensysteme, ist das Leben und das Licht seiner gesamten unermeßlichen Schöpfung, und der Mensch ist dem göttlichen Gemüt untertan".

Wie die Sonne naturgemäß scheint, Licht und Wärme spendet, so ist es das Wesen Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, zu segnen, zu trösten, zu heilen. Da der Mensch „dem göttlichen Gemüt untertan" ist, kann er etwas, was dem Gemüt unähnlich ist, nicht kennen. Wo die Liebe ist, kann es keine Knechtschaft, keine Fesseln geben. Nichts kann die Tätigkeit der Liebe stören. Das Verneinen der Existenz der Liebe und ihrer Kraft zu heilen kann keine Wirkung auf die Liebe haben, gerade wie das Verneinen, daß die Sonne scheint, sie nicht hindern kann zu scheinen. Eine Wolke trübt eine Zeitlang die Sonne, und es wird Nacht, wenn sich die Erde um ihre Achse dreht; aber wir würden dieser Geschehnisse wegen nie die Existenz der Sonne leugnen. In diesem Zusammenhang schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 299): „Es mag scheinen, als ob der körperliche Sinn oder der Irrtum die Wahrheit—Gesundheit, Harmonie und Wissenschaft—verberge, wie der Nebel die Sonne oder die Berge verhüllt; aber die Wissenschaft, der Sonnenschein der Wahrheit, wird die Schatten vergehen lassen und die himmlischen Gipfel enthüllen".

Gott als die Liebe erkennen, ist kein verstandesmäßiger Vorgang oder eine bloße gefühlsmäßige Erfahrung, sondern eine bewußte Verwirklichung der Sorgfalt und Kraft der göttlichen Liebe, die sich dem menschlichen Verständnis kundgibt und menschliche Bedürfnisse befriedigt. Ein höherer, klarerer Sinn Gottes als des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe, als des Gemüts, der höchsten Intelligenz, kommt stets in besserer Gesundheit und Reinheit, in besserem Wohlergehen und Glück zum Ausdruck. Die Finsternis der Krankheit, des Leids und des Verlustes, der Selbstsucht, der Einsamkeit, der Armut und anderer Formen der Disharmonie wird durch das Licht und die Lieblichkeit der Schöpfung Gottes verdrängt, wenn wir Ihn als die einzige Kraft, die Quelle alles Guten, anerkennen lernen.

Es ist nicht schwer, Gott recht erkennen zu lernen. Die Beweise der Allheit Gottes, die Christus Jesus erbrachte, sind infolge falscher Auffassung seiner Lehre Wunder genannt worden. Wir können aber sogenannte Wunder oder Beweise der Macht des göttlichen Gemüts jeden Tag sehen, wenn wir die wahren geistigen Tatsachen betreffend Gott und den Menschen, die die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, annehmen und anwenden. Wenn wir alles Gute Gott zuschreiben und die Tätigkeit des Guten in unseren Angelegenheiten anerkennen lernen, lernen wir auch immer mehr das Gute erwarten, es freudig und dankbar annehmen und es als von Gott kommend anerkennen. Und wir finden, daß eine mentale Haltung der Dankbarkeit Krankheit und Sünde heilt; denn Dankbarkeit ist die Anerkennung der Kraft des Guten, und das Gute ist Gott.

Krankheit, Sünde und Tod sind die Folge der Unwissenheit über Gott. Das Licht der Wahrheit vertreibt die Finsternis der Unwissenheit. Wenn sich eine menschliche Schwierigkeit darbietet, sei es Krankheit oder Sünde, Sorge oder Mangel oder Begrenzung, dann steht die Wahrheit, die das Problem löst, augenblicklich zur Verfügung und wirkt, wenn sie verstanden und ehrlich angewandt wird. Wenn Gott als das All in allem anerkannt wird, wird das Böse als Nichts, als ohne Kraft oder Gegenwart erkannt. Diese Tatsachen des geistigen Daseins müssen durch die scheinbare Finsternis hindurch behauptet werden, bis sie dem menschlichen Bewußtsein als wahr bewiesen werden.

Im ersten Vers eines Kirchenlieds schreibt Whittier (Christian Science Hymnal, Nr. 229):

„O göttliche Liebe, deren beständiger Strahl
Auf die Augen scheint, die nicht sehen wollen,
Du wartest, uns zu segnen, während wir träumen,
Und verläßt uns nicht, obgleich wir uns von Dir wenden,
Und kennst weder Grenzen, noch Zone noch Bekenntnis;
Deine Gnade reicht so weit wie unsere Not.
Die weißen Flügel des Heiligen Geistes
Schweben unsichtbar über den Häuptern aller".

Dieses Licht der Liebe, von dem der Dichter singt, ist in der Tat ein „beständiger Strahl", der nie versagt, immer zur Verfügung steht, immer scheint, immer seine Gunst, sein Wohlwollen gegen die Menschen ausgießt. Und dies wird heute in der Erfahrung vieler bewiesen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

Stump Harvest In Washington

Every year we slashed an acre or two of land, burned over the slashing and cut down the trees. After that it was only a matter of getting rid of the logs and stumps. Some of the logs we sawed up for our own firewood, and sometimes we sold the firewood in town. This was supposed to be a profitable crop because it cost nothing but labor, and it helped to clear the land; but that was the view of the idealist. Customers had a way of wanting wood in the fall or winter, and each trip with a heavy load deepened the ruts, which filled with water and grew still softer and deeper. Putting brush in the ruts was only partly successful; presently the ruts became too deep and the wagon got stuck. Then it was necessary to unload most of the wood, pull the wagon out, and reload it. In the early days there was also a bad corner where the road descended along the edge of the canyon into the valley town. The road was a notch out of the canyon wall which went up steeply on one side, and down steeply on the other, and it lacked a foot of being wide enough for two wagons. When vehicles met at that awkward corner, it was necessary to lift the inside wheels of one over the hubs of the other, and while the task was brutally hard the technique had to be delicate. . . .

When the brush and logs had been removed from the land, it began to have the look of a stump farm, studded with monuments to the forest. The fir stumps were anywhere from a foot to six feet through; and they were waist high or as high as a house, depending on when the trees had been felled. The first loggers had avoided the underbrush and the tough butt wood of the trees by cutting them eight or ten feet from the ground. . . . Above ground, the old stumps were rotten with age, with clumps of salal or huckleberry growing out of them as from a vase, and sometimes it was a second-growth tree which had got the jump on its fellows by taking root ten feet in the air. Underground, the old stumps were often hard and seasoned with age, with twenty-four roots that began as thick as a man's body. The newer stumps were altogether sound and obdurate. Cedar stumps might be twelve feet through, but more reasonable. They were usually hollow, and fire followed their roots down into the ground. At Nisqually, to the southeast of us, the first pioneer family had lived in two hollow cedar stumps while they built their log cabin. The McAllisters were a large family, but they managed comfortably in the two-room stump apartment and used the fire-hollowed roots for cupboards.—From "The Roaring Land," by Archie Binns. (New York: McBride.)

Old Inquiry

I ask the wind:
Why such impatience, now,
For this wild, ruinous stripping
From the bough,
Of leaves that would have fallen,
Anyway,
Of their own weight,
In just
Another
Day?

David Morton

Carved in Apple-Green Jade

If frogs an inch long have never been carved in apple-green jade, they should be. Nothing else could repeat the jewel-like perfection of this diminutive species. Their eyes are tiny moonstones. I am sure of this, for I just stepped off the veranda and turned back a spider-lily leaf to look at one and make certain. . . .

They appear in June, full-fledged, and do not seem to change their size all summer. Martha calls them rain frogs. They are inch-long, animated pieces of pale green enamel. Self-conscious jewels, they seem to choose their setting. I find them until the first frost on the pleasanter side of a lily leaf. Spider lily leaves are preferred, being roomier, but a large Amaryllis will do. . . .

They are a celestial breed of frogs and in season are found in apartments suitable to reincarnated Chinese emperors—large yellow allamanda blossoms. The flowers are trumpet shaped, two inches deep. The chosen few among the frogs lie all day in these deep golden caves, contemptuous of a less luxurious world. I have no doubt that prevailing winds blow in their breakfasts and their teas of insects. There is an uncanny resemblance between the frogs and the buds of the allamanda. Until they open, the buds are precisely the size and shape of the frogs. Until well along into yellow prematurity, they are even the same shade of green. They have the same snub nose, the same little budges of two eyes. It is easy to imagine that the more royal frogs are born in the allamanda blossoms, giving the buds their shape. It seems as though there must be a mystical affinity between the flower and its inhabitant. —From "Cross Creek," by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. (New York: Scribner.)

The World of the Salzburg Festival

At noon on a Saturday, with only a few groschen in my purse and no notion of where I was going to stay, I arrived in Salzburg. A street car was standing outside the station, and, finding that it ran to the center of the little town, I entered it.

"Could you tell me," I asked my right-hand neighbor, "how to get to the Kreditanstalt Bank?"

He shook his head vehemently. "Kein englisch," he said rapidly.

"Could you—," I asked the conductor, when he came to collect my fare.

"Ich verstehe nicht," but he raised his voice: "Ist jemand hier, der englisch spricht?"

At once everyone in the little tram burst into talk, shouts, laughter, and gesticulation. I missed a lot of the fun, but gathered that there were Germans, Austrians, Dutch, Danes, Spanish, French, Hungarians, and a few others there; yet nobody spoke English.

* * *

Discerning my dilemma, those happy people took my affairs in hand. Between them, they arranged where I should leave the tram; and, after most cordial and friendly farewells, started me off in the direction of the Landesverkehrsamt.

Now and again, I asked a policeman: "Where is the Mozart-Platz?" With the magic word, Mozart, making music in my ears, I wended my way contentedly along the cobbled streets.

* * *

So I came to the Landesverkehrsamt, where an attractive girl was pleased to see me. She put on her pretty green hat and took me to an Austrian family: father, mother, and two daughters. Here, while others of a different mind on these matters spent a small fortune to bathe, eat, and sleep in the touristic atmosphere of the Bristol Hotel, for seven schillings a day I was given a large and beautiful room with huge windows looking out toward the Kapuzinerberg, where stood the little Mozart House.

My room had a parquet floor which swayed and swung alarmingly when I walked on it. The bed was made German fashion, with the top sheet buttoned up over the four sides of the counterpane and just laid on top of the bed (there were no olankets). Breakfast consisted of a roll and tea, my first tea for months. It was pale gray, made with about a saltspoon of tea in a tall, old-fashioned pot with a long curved spout. Nobody in the house spoke a word of English. The heater was broken; I was given a sheet in lieu of a bath towel—they were so poor, there was a shortage of many things. The pressing iron was out of order and never became more than slightly warm. Between us, the elder daughter, fascinating in her Salzburg dress, and I made a pretence of pressing my frocks, just for the pleasure of getting to know each other.

* * *

But how happy I was there!

The air was warm and sweet. Time fell soft and slow. A mellow charm pervaded the gliding days. Just to wander about was pleasure enough: finding in the "Altstadt" the house where Mozart was born; lingering by the Hofbrunnen, made of marble from the Untersberg; strolling through the Residenz, the ancient palace of the Archbishops, and finding the darling cherubs on the walls there; or sitting on a stone bench outside, listening to the medieval sweet-toned bells in the Neubau chime out the ingenuous Mozartian airs. Pleasure enough afterwards to go into the Dom, the magnificent Italian Renaissance cathedral, and to lose oneself in the enthralling improvisations poured forth from the great organ. Or again, to lunch on a terrace of the Festung, gazing out on the lovely vista, the winding river, the mountains, the old-world town; to loiter in the castle, fascinated by the splendid rooms and great ceramic stoves, and then go down, at seventeen o'clock on a Sunday afternoon, to mingle with the crowd in the Domplatz, and to find oneself standing for two hours, rapt, transported, by the famous Max Reinhardt production of *Jedermann*, staged on a trestled platform before the façade of the Dom.

* * *

At night, there was always music; opera at the Festspielnaus or performances at the Marionettentheatre, where Mozart and Pavlova came briefly again to being. Or, sheerest delight, there was a Serenade Concert in the Residenzplatz. The beautiful wall fountain was softly flood-lit, and before it, out under the stars, a chamber orchestra played in the pale radiance of candle-light. The audience in the dim dusk of the Platz was hushed and still, while music like the sighing wind among the oaks stole beguilingly upon the sweet air. Lovely polished phrases from the singing strings filled the heart with joy.

Oh, life in Salzburg was sweet indeed!

* * *

Every evening ended with a visit to a coffee-house, where I wrote up my diary, half listening to the tangle of tongues which gaily twined with the lilting supper music, while the happy people talked or glanced at the illustrated papers of the world.

Then "home," with three enormous iron keys, one for the gate locked at sun-down, one for the house door, and one for my apartment. They rattled and jangled as I turned on the light and flew up the great flights of shallow stairs, for that light stayed on only just long enough for me to unlock my own door if I had the right key ready.

Lovable above all old-world towns, Salzburg touched my heart with deep enchantment. Fortunately, there is a door through which none may pass unbidden, and there, undisturbed in memory's storehouse, I hold my Salzburg dear.

B. E. H.

Business Man in October

(What he said)
Heart, take a memo to October:
Yours received and contents noted.
I acknowledge that my debt is
For the items, duly listed.

(What he thought)
Here, in these woods, the unwary ones wander;
Friendly and guileless, the chattering squirrel;
Flame red, yet not blood, burn distant the tall oaks;
Lucently flash the code yellow of branches.

Leaves, cover the pathways, crisp eddies of sunlight,
Make warm my heart and my eyes that behold you.
You of all beauty made visible, manifest,
Gossip in flight, then lie hoarding your secrets.

Woods, I would walk down your path in town's noonday,
See here, for building, tall trees with their song strength;
Hear, for unfriendliness, fingers of branches,
Tap at the heart's door, then joyfully enter.

There, in the woods of my thinkings and knowings,
I would have loveliness gracious forever.
Noble the trees, at peace go the beholders.
Here, in these woods, concerned only with being.

(What he said)
Goods arrived, A-1 condition.
Filed away for inventory.

Ramona Maurer

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'THE WORLD WE WANT' SERIES
Thursday, October 29, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

War Misinformation ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The American people are not getting the truth about the war adequately and courageously from the Army and Navy even within the limit of necessary military secrecy.

It has to be stated frankly that there are signs that the country is beginning to have serious doubts about the accuracy and reliability of the communiqués from the armed services, and that is bad. The reason is certainly not bad faith; it is bad judgment. But if the Army and Navy do not act decisively to repair this condition, grave damage will have been done to morale and to the raw material of confidence out of which morale is made.

What is the evidence? There is plenty. Too much.

Recently an altogether responsible, professional organization, which is strongly in support of the war effort, undertook a nation-wide survey among men whose business it is to appraise and to understand the trend of public opinion. It asked seven true-or-false questions and obtained the following answers:

Seven Questions

1. There is a general public impression that much interesting information which has no real military value is withheld from the public. True 84.6 per cent, false 15.4 per cent.
2. Recent charges by public officials that the public is complacent have a corrective influence in building war morale. True 28.8, false 71.2.
3. As a matter of fact, the public is not complacent. True 66, false 34.
4. The Administration could go further than it has gone in restraining irresponsible and conflicting statements by officials without impairing freedom of speech or the democratic process. True 88.2, false 11.8.
5. There is a prevailing popular opinion that many officials of the Government distrust the people. True 71.4, false 28.6.
6. And that basic information is edited and timed to "protect the public from themselves." True 84.6, false 15.4.
7. It is beneficial to the war effort that the foregoing policy of editing and timing should be maintained. True 32.7, false 67.3.

It is unhealthy for the American people to believe that their Government distrusts them and it is unhealthy for the American people to believe that the grim news of the war is being edited and timed to protect them. They don't need protection, but the Government will need protection if it allows that state of thinking to prevail and continues to give it reason for prevailing.

Army and Navy Responsible

Senator Harry F. Byrd in his Norfolk Navy Day speech this week declared that the people of the United States should be told the whole truth about the war, the good and the bad, except when it would aid the enemy. The Senator must have reason to believe that the country is not getting the truth or he wouldn't be demanding it. Wendell L. Willkie, who ought to know if we're not getting the truth, referred to the "stupid, arbitrary, misdirected and undemocratic censorship," but the responsible agency is not the Office of Censorship, which only prevents the publication of news which is known, but the Army and Navy, which have authority to prevent the news from being known.

Much military information which is either delayed or suppressed by the armed services is quite properly delayed and suppressed, but the record is such that the question has to be asked: Are the armed forces using military censorship to shield the American people from the bad news of the news and if so, why and by what authority? And if the Army and Navy are not seeking to screen the nation from the bad news, are they carrying the formula of military secrecy to such lengths as to undermine public confidence in the information they do release? Nothing could be worse than causing the feeling that the people must turn to enemy radiocasts to get the news.

What causes this incipience of doubt in official communiqués?

Several things: There are high officials with full access to the facts who see no justification for the excessive delay in admitting the sinking of the three cruisers in the Solomons—a delay which breeds suspicion that the news is always much worse than is announced.

Reports From Pacific

Hanson Baldwin, Military Editor of the New York Times, just back from the Pacific, reports: "The early news [official news] in this country about the Solomons and then broadcast [censored radiocasts] to the Pacific was so different in many instances from the actual situation that the men who did the job laughed at our own announcements."

After the Doolittle raid last April, a War Department communiqué said: "There were no planes left in Japan. Some were damaged but none was shot down and none was badly damaged to an extent which precluded its proceeding to its destination." The secrecy which has surrounded what really happened to some of the planes and some of the pilots is justified a hundred times over in an effort to save a single life, but wouldn't complete secrecy be better than official misinformation?

The War Department offers the so-called box scores of airplane losses—both American and enemy—as a conclusive basis for determining the quality and performance of American aircraft in the Pacific. Correspondents who have been in the Pacific and in Australia find that these box scores do not bear much serious relationship to the actual facts.

In light of this record the question has to be asked: Should control of military information be placed in civilian hands say, for example, in the hands of Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information? There are many intelligent arguments against such a course, but if there are doubts that civilian judgment is competent to determine when there is danger of overinforming the enemy, may there not be greater doubts that military judgment is competent to determine when there is danger of underinforming the American people?

The Country Speaks: California

"Everyone Is Taking It Wonderfully" ..... *By Kimmis Hendrick*

The Japanese have been moved eastward from California's assembly centers during recent weeks, some to Arizona, some to Arkansas, others to Utah and Wyoming. They are leaving behind them stories which indicate that the United States has had more than meager justification for evacuating West Coast Nipponese, but they also are leaving behind other stories of good will for America which speak well for the future.

Ask a Californian what he thinks is going to become of this country's Japanese population after the war and he may offer one of three answers. They will be shipped home—meaning Japan—he will say, or they will be returned to this coast, or they will stay in the places where they have been putting down roots during the war.

It is unlikely that the average Californian has reached full conviction on this score, but current events are pointing the indicator toward the first answer. The trouble with it is that Japan never has meant home to a large section of the group in question.

Saige is a case in point. He is in Wyoming now. He was born in California. A whiz of a student, he excelled in his studies and in popularity during his college career. On graduation, he got a civil service job that put him into one of California's chief military camps as secretary to an officer. He was undoubtedly American through and through, but not unnaturally he lost his job right after Pearl Harbor.

One of his instructors says it was common talk between them to speculate about the loyalties of other Japanese whom Saige knew. He took the trip to Wyoming in the characteristic American boy spirit: "This is my first train trip and my first real chance to see several states in a span of just three days."

Saige, writing from Wyoming, tells a friend: "From the first day at Pomona [in California], I started in as messenger for the chief steward and received a promotion to be his private secretary. A few weeks later I was promoted to chief clerk of the commissary, feeding nearly 6,000 people. . . . When I arrived here, even before I got off the train, I was told that the supply chief here had a job open for me. I found out the job was about 10 times larger than the one at Pomona—that of administrative assistant to the supply officer."

Being evacuated is not all sweetness and light, even with the Government kindly disposed.

"There isn't much to tell about this place as yet," Saige adds, "except that it isn't too pleasant here, being so far out of the way from civilization. Nothing on all four sides except hills. There aren't any trees or greenery, and the barracks look dismal with their black roofing paper serving as a protective coat. And it does get cold at night, and I imagine it will get much colder as the days go by. . . . Perhaps in the next four or five years, I'll get used to it?"

From a relocation camp in Arizona, a Japanese woman writes an American friend: "Naturally, there isn't a single person here who thinks this a swell life, but everyone is taking it wonderfully."

Describing conditions which must have been difficult in the beginning, her comment is: "No one complained because they all know this sacrifice is for the good old U. S. A."

If they do know this, the question about Japanese-Americans in the postwar world is on its way to being self-answered. Do they know it? The typical Californian probably hopes so, because his experience with individual Japanese generally has given him nothing but respect for them. And the postwar world, the democracies are saying, is going to be a world of safety for individuals.

To Change the Subject:

Until the End of the World ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

We wanted two sandwiches for the train—dining-cars being what they now are—and, if possible, a brioche apiece. So what more natural than to stroll across to Madison Avenue and south to a shop just below Forty-seventh Street? Maillard's had been there for a number of years. And last week Maillard's, we found, had disappeared. Blank windows and blank doors left us gaping, disconcerted, and regretful.

No more Maillard's caramels? No more foaming chocolate, almost, if not quite, the equal of that superb drink we used to sip under the arcades of Bayonne, on the edge of the Pays Basque? What had become of those discreet ladies who packed the caramels in the neatest of brown-black ranks, and then tied wonderfully elaborate bows of ribbon—pink or baby blue or perhaps yellow? What, indeed, could have happened to the little gnomelike man who sat at the cashier's desk since time immemorial? They were blanks, too, like the windows. Gone, leaving not so much as a single trace. It was a large piece gouged cruelly out of our choicest memory of New York.

To be sure, Maillard's had not been itself for some time. With the coming of the soda fountain, with the replacing of the French waiters by little blonde girls in ruffles and short skirts, one feared the worst. Maillard's trying to ape lesser shops, to cope with the mere masses. One devoured one's crabmeat au gratin, one seized one's many-times-wrapped box of caramels and hastened away, trying to forget the present, determinedly remembering.

Of a gay spring day on Fifth Avenue, say 20 years ago, all the world seemed to be going into Maillard's at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street, opposite the big Altman shop. The swing doors were kept as busily revolving as those other swing doors across Thirty-fourth Street, in the Waldorf. Gentlemen in immaculate gaiters, ladies in ruby velvets and mink, perhaps even the breathless sight of a chinchilla coat on a proud matron with sweeping plumes to her Gainsborough hat. The same people were at Maillard's. One could watch them and marvel, perching all the while on the edge of those curious chairs with the rounded-out seats and high arms, like the chair Hamlet uses in the first act. There was a time when one's feet would not reach the floor. And there could be frequent side glances at the showcases in which were ranged chocolates and bonbons, and those ever fascinating boxes for children with the thin slabs of chocolate inside cut and stamped in the form of the box covers, a fan or a pansy and even—if one remembers correctly—a kitten. Usually we took two of those home with us to Boston, and the selecting of the two was a matter of expert strategy. We clutched them in our hands and fell to watching the people again until, finally, it was our turn to be motioned inside the roped-off inner portion of the restaurant.

It isn't much help to be told, bluntly and realistically, that a currently famous chain of luxury restaurants has taken over Maillard's and that Maillard candy is now being put out under the new name, though made by the same candy makers who were in the Madison Avenue shop. One could munch a caramel, but it wouldn't taste the same. Shall one blame it on the war? Yes, and upon much more than that. Blame it on a changing world, full of people in a hurry who do not trouble about velvets which brush the carpet, about elegant furs and huge hats atop piled-up coiffures. Just another war casualty for some, no doubt. But to us, who have known Maillard's in two, if not in three, locations—a Maillard's which held up its head in an ultra-sophisticated metropolitan world—it is reason for forswearing caramels until the end of the world.

Mrs. Harriman Foresees a Bright Cultural Future

Cultural Ties in a New World

Twenty-fifth of 30 Articles

There is a reason why Mrs. Harriman—as she humorously pictures herself—eluded the pursuing Germans over the snows and ice of Norway, with the huge United States Code Book firmly clutched under her arm. There is a reason why she made an energetic social worker, a resourceful Minister to Oslo, and why she is known for those invigorating Sunday suppers at her Washington home where big men foregather and big ideas are incubated.

She hints at the reason, when in an autobiographical vein: "When I was a little girl, my father would often quote Charles Kingsley, who said that the greatest gift a child can be born with is enthusiasm. And Father would add: 'I am going to teach you the next best thing—self-control.'" Thus she began her training by being tossed into the water to learn to swim, by carrying a book on her head for a half hour each day, to learn erect carriage, and by adopting each new enterprise with the zeal of a crusader.

Hers is the gift for a larger humanity, a love of people, and a knowledge of how to bring them together. She writes out of her own experience, then, rather than from any theoretical learning, when she discusses for this series the role of culture and its relation to the mutual understanding of peoples in the world of the future.

By Florence Jaffray Harriman

A friend of mine in London at the time of Munich got her first glimpse of balloon barrage, those strange mammoths of the air dangling metal streamers to bring down enemy airplanes. She was incredulous, then convinced, and finally angry.

"What really troubles me," she wrote, "is that men can invent so much for war and have not nearly so much imagination and readiness to expend all their powers when they come to make peace. Yet men have inexhaustible powers of invention. Wars prove it."

What struck me, too, in the last war, and what strikes me in this one, is that we suddenly become able, in the midst of war, to do so many impossible things. Presented with a crisis, we find ways and we find money. We are prepared to risk our lives for one another where formerly we were unwilling to risk our time.

Just as my friend was appalled at men's grotesque imagination in inventing instruments of war, and yet delighted at the strides in modern technology, so am I. But surely we have learned this time that more of the same energy and talent should be put to erecting the machinery of peace.

We must first understand that peace is no static state of affairs. Perhaps there is not, and never was, any "static society," where institutions stood still and absence of war could be accounted peace. However, ours is the most dynamic society mankind has ever known. It is not given us to hand down from generation to generation any longer the wisdom we have gathered from our forebears.

The fortunate ones today are those who can look ahead, they are those who can catch up with their own children. Our children take airplanes for granted and can recognize hundreds of breeds of them up in the sky. With exceptions, I confess, all planes look alike to me from a distance, and even on the ground. But I have heard those who fly them and manufacture them talk, and am often startled at the way these men speak of last year's models as though they were as antiquated as Ptolemy.

The question is, in an age of airplanes, can the diplomacy of the seventeenth century continue to function between nations? In those days, relationships were carried on between monarchs. Royal marriages were alliances between nations as well as marriages.

Not long ago, at a meeting of the American Library Association in Milwaukee, an Iowa editor, Mr. Robert Blakely of the Des Moines Register and Leader, brought cheers from 2,000 librarians by pointing out to them that relations between nations today were relations between peoples. And by peoples he meant not merely the comfortable middle classes, the foreign travelers and traders, but total populations.

What they cheered was the idea that librarians were not only getting the chance, but having the duty thrust upon them, of assisting in making whole peoples known to one another. The artists and writers of foreign nations, the scientists and inventors, are to be introduced to everybody from Maine to Texas.

There are doubtless old-school foreign-office dignitaries who will not like this broadening of a once-exclusive and courtly job into a public service that touches every serious element in our national life. But our best diplomats have long known that their business was with peoples as well as governments. The budgets, however, for foreign service have lagged. I know of no embassy that has a librarian in the sense I expect to see all embassies soon have them.

The Republic of Poland, however, used to have cultural attachés, and the Polish musician traveling abroad was looked after by his Ambassador as well as any traveling Cabinet minister or aristocrat. Perhaps that was because, for so long, the very idea of Polish nationality was kept alive by those who treasured its culture and would not let it die.

In countries other than the United States, the State supports opera houses and art galleries as well as schools and universities, libraries, and musems. All in due time, I take it for granted that after this war, American embassies and legations abroad will be furnished with librarians and libraries, and that the rule of the day will be not only for military and naval attachés, air and commercial attachés, but that total war will have taught us to inquire into every nook and cranny of the lives of other nations.

The International Labor Office has made a start at knowing and comparing conditions of work and social services all over the world. I often wished, when I was on mission in Oslo, that I had one secretary who could give all of her time to studying what the Norwegians did for their children, how the free breakfast—a balanced diet for all schoolchildren—worked out in Norwegian towns and villages, and in the other Scandinavian countries which had introduced that institution into their own public-school systems and had called it the "Oslo Breakfast."

There are, you know, enthusiasts about children, not just their own sons and daughters and nephews and nieces, but all children. I, for one, find their talk livelier than that of most Garden Club presidents and the Horse Show crowd. Not all of them are interesting, of course, I don't mean that.

But one has only to remember the founder of the Children's Bureau, Miss Julia Lathrop, "Miss Julia" to so many people from Chicago to Shanghai, or her successor, Grace Abbott from Nebraska, to know that the field of child care and protection is a great domain of public service. These two stateswomen will go down in history as pioneers who made us see that freedom is an empty shibboleth unless we cultivate equal minimum standards of health and well-being for all the children of our nation, and not alone of our own nation.

To be in the Foreign Service will be to have a fortunate assignment where a sort of cultural trading goes on. We shall spend less on armaments and more on fairs.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Florence Jaffray Harriman

One of my great regrets in this war is that it canceled the Olympic Games in Helsingfors for which a whole nation was preparing with a zeal that was a delightful frenzy. The streetcar and bus conductors in the whole of Finland were learning languages. Little girls in the woods of the Far North were knitting mittens to be sold as souvenirs. The modern architects of Finland were having a heyday designing new hotels and restaurants. It was going to be a party!

And in Norway, Bergen was getting ready for the whole world to recall the past of all Arctic voyaging. The days of the Vikings were to be brought alive again. It was to be a world's fair like no other. We were on the eve of discovering the Northwest Passage again and the Northeast Passage.

The old maps were being made in replica for souvenirs. All kinds of Arctic equipment were to be exhibited. The Russians were coming—the Canadians, the British, the Americans. The Eskimos and the many tribes of Siberia were to send their handicrafts.

At the American Legation we were expecting a visit from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, an American citizen, born in Canada of Norwegian Icelandic parents, who has done much to make us understand that the Arctic is a friendly place with good ways of life and indefinite possibilities.

I expected many pleasant, homely things likely to result from that fair. The patterns for children's clothes in St. Paul and Buffalo would, in the year after the fair, I thought, be cut from the hoods that the children of Lapland wear. Pointed boots would come in fashion. This cultural inter-

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Mrs. Harriman: Do You Imagine That 30 AEF's Will Come Home From Five Continents Without New and Exciting Tastes?

Continued from Page Above

weaving would be a delight to watch — a little, I think, like watching an oriole adorn its nest with a bright ribbon.

Now this may seem a very small item, a trivial fashion, but I think it is something more than that. I think the whole world is anxious to lead a more active and adventurous life than we tended to live at the end of the nineteenth century. We are trying to learn to live on the earth. We are trying to adapt ourselves to the possibilities of modern life.

When I was a girl, everybody would have laughed at the notion that a skiing resort like Sun Valley would be built in the Far West, and in five years' time become a national institution to which the favored few from both coasts could repair for week ends.

Now, there are those who say, "Oh, well, such things are for the few." But what becomes plainer every day is that just such things must be built for everybody, not just for the few, any more.

The more customers the better. And also the less the cost. There is something the opposite of the vicious circle, a sort of hilarious circle, in this fact which is the product of the mass-production age.

If, as I think, the people of the world are going to begin to study one another's good points, the world is going to be a very much more comfortable place than ever before. The Scandinavian peoples have always lived in a cold climate. They never neglect their preparations. It is in Italy or in South Carolina that cold weather can be a crisis of discomfort.

Exchange teachers and exchange students are going to play a very important part in our future international relations, and I think the exchange teachers are going to be not merely the intellectuals, but whoever achieves a perfection in any craft or art.

I believe that the many ski teachers who came from Oslo to America these last years were a real part of Norwegian-American relations. I believe that Ella Young, holding a chair of Irish Mythology in the University of California, a chair in storytelling, is an addition to Eire's Legation in Washington.

I know that Marian Anderson's concerts in Norway made friends for America and friends for the Negro race. A beautiful woman and a great singer, she made a climate of hope and understanding wherever she went.

I find that part of the aftermath of my own service in an American Legation abroad is that whenever I meet a striking personality in America, or as a witness to some extraordinary painting, or hear a good lecture, or have been amazed at some bridge or dam erected by an American engineer, I think, What a guest he or she would make at a dinner party in Oslo."

But then, of course, the Norwegians, as a whole nation, had a set of cultural values. They had a welcome for a great physical scientist or a fine sculptor as impressive as any they might offer a visiting cruiser.

Our experience in this war casts not a shadow, but great rays of sunshine before it. No matter how full of anguish the circumstances of their arrival on our shores have been, we have discovered in thousands of the emigres new cultural relations with Europe and Asia.

Do we not know more about Norway, are we not closer to that northern land in which 250,000 of our naturalized citizens were born, because we have been the refuge, through the war, of Sigrid Undset, or Professor Rosseland of Princeton?

What diplomat could make as many friends as the director of the great Norwegian merchant fleet, Øivind Lorentzen, and have not thousands of Norwegian sailors come to be symbols to us of the United Nations at their best? The canteens for soldiers and sailors and the new war customs of hospitality in our country ought not ever to be allowed to lapse.

The same Iowa editor who delighted the librarians when he told them how important they were in international relations threw out another idea in Milwaukee. He asked why, if there was a Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, there was not a Co-ordinator of American-Russian Affairs, and of American-Chinese Affairs?

Somehow, some way, after this war, what was begun in the North, the drawing together of Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Denmark and Finland in a cultural union, will be accelerated. And I do not doubt that other parts of the world will send delegates to the gala theater openings, musical festivals, gymnastic displays, conferences on social service, and displays of ancient handicrafts that strove to make their international relations more friendly, and helped to give their peoples concrete display of their national feeling, not as something in conflict with international feeling, but as tributary to it.

In the summer of 1939, the least of my expectations was that American and British soldiers would have to occupy Iceland; and that even the island of Jan Mayan, of which most of us had never heard, would be a base for submarines.

Nor could I possibly have imagined that the Lofoten Islands, where I had such a joyous excursion seeing the great cod-fishing fleet and being welcomed as an unusual visitor, would within two years be visited by Norwegian and British Commandos in the magnificent exploit of rescuing their comrades from the Nazis.

I believe that hundreds of visitors in the years to come will, by steamer and by plane, visit the Lofotens, scene of that exploit, and base of the cod-fishing fleet again.

We shall all be common or garden explorers, and as we make our way around the world, we shall be saying, not that the world is a small place after all, but that it is a place of infinite variety and full of possibilities. I look to see even the Germans abandon their egotism and their terrible assurance that only Aryans can give commands, in the better manners of the next thousand years.

My own idea of a better world I think I have made plain. I know what has given me satisfaction in my own life, down the years, and in my travels, and in my best piece of work, representing my country in Norway.

It will be a world in which there is enough leisure so that we all have time to learn "that the world is full of a number of things." We will be far less money-minded than we have ever been before, perhaps because there will be less money, or maybe because there will be more. In either case, we shall discover all sorts of new ways to divide and distribute things.

And substitutes for what we thought were the necessary old ways will seem like opportunities to explore new products, new manners.

Do you imagine that 30 AEF's will come home from the five continents without new and exciting tastes? We will still laugh at the story of the man at the London zoo who looked at the kangaroos and said, "So these be natives of Australia. Why, my cousin is one of them." But we have discovered a continent of hardy men and women not unlike ourselves.

We have seen what the Dutch did to take the modern world to the tropics, and perhaps in the future we will have more fun because of that in building and cooking and planting in our own Southern States. We are discovering the Chinese as allies, and that Bolsheviks hardly resemble at all the cartoons in the newspapers in the '20's.

They read our books, and use the same tanks and tractors as ourselves. They think in terms of their children, as we and those who administer our Children's Bureau do.

The proportions of this global war, the very terrors of it, liberate the imagination of men everywhere. The stories of the shipwrecked surviving weeks of waiting for rescue, the way prime ministers and monarchs are flown across oceans, the new materials, the new ideas, big and little, are all part of the proof that nothing is impossible, in time, to those who dedicate themselves to the creation of a better world.

For the Children . . .

Mrs. Harriman writes:

One cannot help being sanguine, even in wartime, about the future of human society when one studies the new roads of human endeavor. I believe that a century from now we shall remember May, 1942, as much for the work of the commission appointed by Katharine Lenroot, the third in line of the great women chiefs of the Children's Bureau, in the United States Department of Labor, to deal with the problems of children in wartime, and for the Children's Charter, as for the daring exploits of our men in the Pacific.

In a hundred years, the trees we plant this year will give shade and fruit. It is not we who will safeguard and build the just and lasting peace for which, we are told, this war is being fought. Our children must be strong, for it is they who will make the future and prevent the recurrence of the black beginnings of the twentieth century with its two world wars and innumerable lesser ones.

I quote from that Children's Charter:

"Our American Republics sprang from a sturdy yearning for tolerance, independence, and self-government. The American home has emerged from the search for freedom. Within it, the child lives and learns through his own efforts the meaning and responsibilities of freedom."

This is the very opposite from Nazi doctrine that the strong shall rule the weak. What it says plainly is that all children shall be made strong and free. We have a social responsibility that all children should be well housed. It follows, therefore, that one of the businesses of all of us is to study housing over the whole world and find out how good shelter, roofs, walls and floors can be made to protect our children.

If we keep our eyes on the child angle of the problem, we shall be given new strength and new vision, and we shall founder less in the quagmire of whether certain adults deserve good houses. We know that all children deserve and need them. Our present-day politics are full of conflicts and complications, but I think every public issue is made simpler and easier to decide if our compromises are all made with an eye to the children.

I am moved by the words with which the Children's Charter in War Time proceeds:

"We have faith in the children of the New World—faith that if our generation does its part now, they will renew the living principles in our common life, and make the most of them.

"Both as a wartime responsibility and as stepping stones to our future—and to theirs—we call upon citizens, young and old, to join together to

"1. Guard children from injury in danger zones.

"2. Protect children from neglect, exploitation, and undue strain in defense areas.

"3. Strengthen the home life of children whose parents are mobilized for war or war production.

"4. Conserve, equip, and free children of every race and creed to take their part in democracy."

I find this statement thrilling, written in the language of today and in the midst of storm and destruction and hatred. It has not the sonorous language, quite, of our eighteenth-century declarations, but these, I believe, strike chords in our heart because so much history followed in their wake. Our charter, too, may sound like organ music one day.

I can imagine how Norwegian women, hearing of our meetings and our pledges, will be glad. The world belongs to us and to our children, and not to the Nazis. But our techniques of peace must be made as strong as the techniques we are developing in the war.

Our children will live in another age of great pioneering. I believe that our new methods of transport and our new system of intercommunication will bring about a life on earth where no people will seem foreign to us.

Baltimore Factories Roar Night and Day Producing Implements to Achieve Victory

Tempo of City's War Work Accelerates to Top Speed

By James C. Mullikin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29—Autumn, 1942, finds Baltimore girded for war, its factories roaring night and day producing a mighty flood of the implements of conflict, its people laboring as never before to do their part, and more, in the nation's drive for supremacy in turning out military and naval equipment.

Intensely war-conscious, Baltimore is well aware that its role in this greatest of all world conflicts is that of an arsenal supplying the fighting men on the distant battle fronts.

"I've been in nearly all of the larger cities of the East and Middle West during the past six months," a leading Baltimorean remarked recently, "and it's my observation that Baltimore is one of the three cities in that territory that is most aware of the war and is working the hardest in wartime enterprises. The other two cities which rank with Baltimore in that respect are Washington and Norfolk, Va."

Traffic Congestion

For one thing, the tempo in Baltimore has been speeded up visibly. Where once the crowds moved leisurely through downtown streets, now throngs bustle about in a manner described by many an old-time Baltimorean as reminiscent of "New York at its fastest." On week ends particularly the streets are filled with soldiers and sailors on leave from near-by posts. Young women in slacks appear with increasing frequency in the shopping district as well as in the areas close to the industrial plants. Men in the "crash helmets" of the shipyard worker, and with the grime of the shipways on their working clothes as badges of honor, are numerous everywhere.

Traffic downtown is as congested as ever, for Baltimore is one of those old cities with narrow streets never designed for high-speed vehicles. But gasoline and tire restrictions are having their effect; the traffic congestion is caused less by automobiles than by long lines of streetcars, which during the rush hours move along slowly almost bumper to bumper, each one jammed almost to overflowing. There are no subways here, and only one apologetic sort of an elevated line which carries streetcars for a dozen blocks over a tangle of railroad tracks. The result is that Baltimore is dependent almost entirely upon surface transportation, and the situation is not a happy one.

However, rigidly-enforced parking regulations throughout most of the downtown area provide some alleviation for an otherwise harassing condition, with the result that on most streets at least two lines of traffic can move in one direction at the same time, something which used to be impossible because cars parked at curbs reduced the line to one.

Theaters and other entertainment spots are flourishing as never before, just as they are doing in most other towns and cities in "defense areas." Restaurants and hotels sometimes cannot find accommodations for their patrons, even though coffee, sugar, meats, and other commodities are rather tightly rationed. Department stores and specialty shops are doing boom-time business.

And yet all of those circumstances—the downtown crowds, the jammed traffic, the women in slacks, the soldiers and sailors, the packed theaters and restaurants—do not fully reflect the changes in the City's life.

It is the people themselves who have changed. In Baltimore there is literally no unemployment for anyone who is able and willing to work. Those factories and plants which once were called defense industries, and which now are known more properly as war industries, have absorbed every jobless man and every woman who wants to work. But even this has not been sufficient to fill the swiftly increasing need for manpower and womanpower in the war industries. Thousands of workers from afar, from the fields of the South and from the mountains to the west, have descended upon Baltimore, swelling the City's population to the greatest in its history.

City's Population

Just what the City's population is today is anybody's guess. At the 1940 census, a total of 859,100 persons was counted within the city limits, with possibly another 50,000 or so in the Metropolitan District and directly dependent upon the City—a total of something over 900,000. Today the guesses for the same area run from 1,000,000 to a grandiloquent 1,250,000.

This great influx of people, coupled with an abrupt cessation of private construction as a result of the inability of builders to get materials, has caused a housing crisis which has affected numberless old residents of Baltimore. Apartments and houses for rent are virtually nonexistent. Rent ceilings have helped to prevent hardship on persons already living in rented quarters, but they have not helped newcomers in Baltimore to find apartments and houses where no apartments and houses exist. Old residents of Baltimore, consequently, have suddenly found that previously unoccupied rooms in their homes are greatly in demand and can be rented almost instantly, particularly if transportation lines are accessible or if a war industry is located close by.

Persons who twelve months ago wouldn't have considered "taking in boarders" are doing so now—roomers, at least, if not boarders—and are happy for the extra income, for living costs have mounted here along with wages.

The situation is still further complicated for the rooming-house operators by the fact that domestic help is almost unobtainable. Servants are at a premium, and those who are available demand wages which were unheard of a year or so ago.

Other Effects

Congested traffic conditions, crowded downtown pavements, jam-packed public conveyances, limited quarters for workers—all these conditions play a part in determining life in Baltimore in autumn, 1942. But the people are being affected in many other ways by the war.

For example, in the middle of many a block of homes and in the business center of numerous suburban sections there flutters a service flag, honoring men who have gone to join the armed forces. The formal raising of these flags usually is marked by a neighborhood festival with a patriotic slant. Customarily, there is a parade, a band concert, speaking from a flag-draped platform, and then the raising of the flag. Governor O'Conor of Maryland and Mayor Jackson of Baltimore appear at the principal flag raisings.

Perhaps the largest service flag in town is that at Thirty-third Street and Greenmount Avenue, raised recently in recognition of the services of 367 young men from the Waverly district who now are with the armed forces.

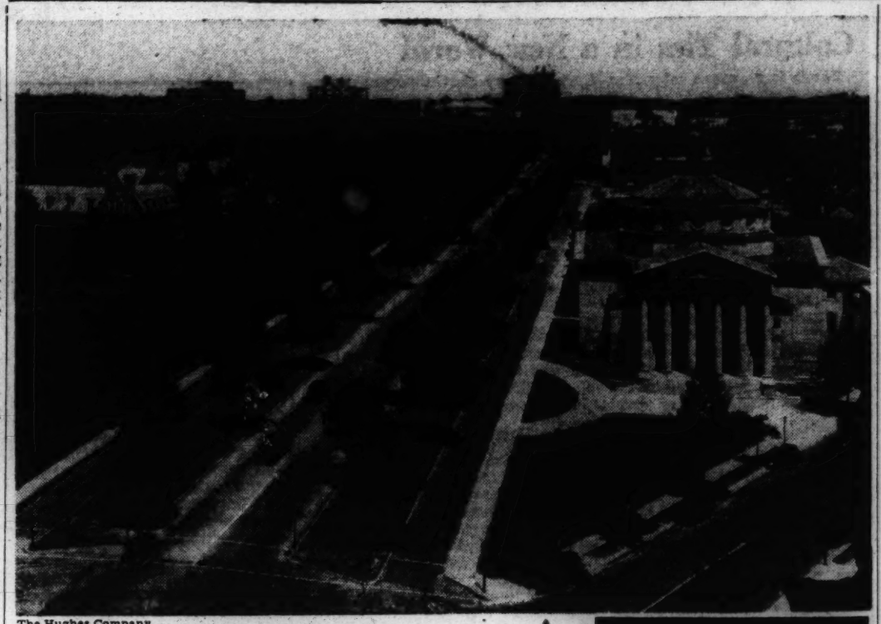
Despite its preoccupation with the war, however, Baltimore is by no means dazzled by the tinsel glamour and the phony showiness of the military scene. To Baltimore, war means work and more work. It means boys and young men taken from their homes to fight in far-off places. But it means, too, an appreciation on the part of nearly everyone that every effort must be put forth to win the conflict, so among the thousands who have taken jobs in war plants are many who otherwise would not think for a moment of going into industry.

On the rolls of every war industry are the names of housewives, mothers of small children, clubwomen, girls just out of school, even artists, musicians, teachers. Some, of course, have been attracted by high wages. Others are working from a sincere desire to do their part for the war effort.

Cultural Institutions

Some of Baltimore's cultural institutions are being required to step up their activities to keep pace with new and increased demands. Colleges and universities have compressed four years' work into three and, in addition, are contending with increased enrollments. Public schools, too, have the largest enrollments in their history. The Enoch Pratt Free Library is serving more readers and researchers than ever before. The Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, in the face of difficulties, is launching its most ambitious program. The little theater organizations plan to continue operations, even though a dearth of actors for male roles may force the production of "manless" plays.

Thus, in a sense, a paradoxical situation exists here. Baltimoreans, working harder than ever and longer hours than ever, with consequently less idle time on their hands than ever before, nevertheless are patronizing the City's recreational facilities, the theaters and movies, the libraries and the musical events, more than ever before.



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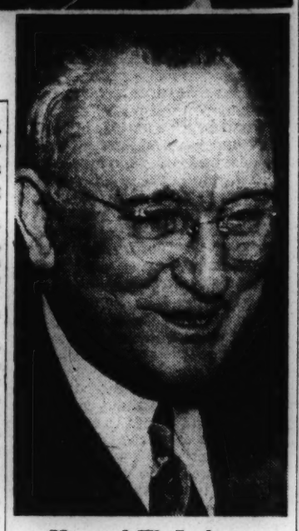
View of North Baltimore

Showing North Charles Street and part of Johns Hopkins University campus on the left.



Howard W. Jackson
Mayor of Baltimore

Mayor Sees Efficiency As Patriotic Duty

By Howard W. Jackson
Mayor of Baltimore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29—In this time of great national stress I regard it as my explicit duty to give to the City of Baltimore the most efficient and the least costly administration it ever has had. I make this statement not from any political consideration, but from a firm conviction that it is urgently necessary for cities, states, and all other governmental units to trim their financial sails, utilize their available manpower to the utmost, and give all possible support to the Federal Government.

More than a century and a half ago the philosopher of the American Revolution, Tom Paine, wrote that "these are the times that try men's souls." How true those very words are today! And how urgently necessary it is that, no matter how trying the times, we as loyal Americans do everything that is possible to help our nation in its march to victory.

Here in Baltimore, in this year of war, we are confronted with governmental problems which are certain to become more serious as time goes on. The population of the city is increasing at a rate unprecedented in our history. This population increase means that certain municipal services must be expanded materially, existing facilities must be maintained, and costs of government must be met—all with reduced personnel and with the lowest expenditure of funds that is consistent with good business and good sense.

These problems are not peculiar to Baltimore. They exist in every city and in every State throughout the land, and they will be met, I am certain, in a manner which will reflect credit upon our American institutions.

Of course this means that the elected executives of the governmental units of our land are faced with their greatest challenge of all time—the challenge to carry on their tasks with courage and efficiency. That must necessarily be our contribution to the war effort.

We Americans have behind us a brilliant history and great traditions. Our memories of men like George Washington and Abraham Lincoln are giving us courage now, in this greatest of all wars in which we have engaged, to fight through to a glorious victory. Our form of government, given to us in the Constitution and based on the principle of equal authority for the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, may not be the perfect form but it is by far the best that ever has been devised. Under this form of government the rights of every man are respected and justice is assured for all.

So I say that we must, and will, fight with all our power to protect and maintain these rights. We in the City Government of Baltimore will do our part. Every American, I am confident, will do his part.

Maryland Clubwomen Mass To Save Barn From Destruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29 — Maryland clubwomen, eager to preserve Baltimore's antiquities and its links with the historic past, have massed to save—of all things—a barn from destruction.

It's not just an ordinary barn, however. This barn is an immense stone-and-timber structure built in the late eighteenth century by Gen. Samuel Smith, a Maryland Revolutionary hero and one-time Mayor of Baltimore. Architects have pronounced the barn to be a masterpiece of post-Colonial construction.

For a century and a half this great building stood on the grounds of "Montebello," General Smith's estate, which he named after a famous victory by Napoleon's troops over the Italians. But in the past decade or so housing developments have grown up around the old barn, and a construction firm used the structure for storage of building equipment.

As more and more homes were built close by, small portions of the barn were razed and some of the building's stone has been used for the foundations of dwellings. But the major part of the building remains — a massive, looming structure with much of its roof in disrepair but with its solid stone walls and ancient timbers in almost as good condition as when the barn was built.

Recently it became known that a firm of building contractors, which owns the barn, planned to raze the entire structure eventually. Then it was that the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs stepped in with the hope of saving the building from destruction.

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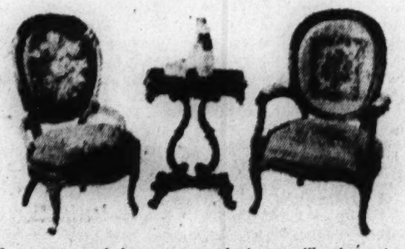
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Cultural Activities Hold Prominent Place on Baltimore's Busy Schedule

Sculptor and a Musician Bring Cultural Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29—Lately to Baltimore have come two men who already have become important in the cultural life of the city. One is Bruce Moore, new head of the Rinehart School of Sculpture at the Maryland Institute. The other is C. C. Cappel, newly appointed manager of the full-time Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Moore, who succeeds Sidney Waugh as director of the Rinehart School, is internationally known as a sculptor and has won many prizes during the past 25 years. Yet he insists that he is "more a student now than ever," explaining that no artist ever feels he has completely mastered his subject and always is seeking something he senses is just eluding him.

Yet, Mr. Moore has garnered so many honors in his chosen field that his contemporaries feel that he is one of the top-ranking sculptors of the nation. Examples of his art are to be found in the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City, the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia, the Huntington collection of American sculpture, the Wichita Art Museum, and in many private collections.

Mr. Moore derives a great deal of quiet satisfaction over the fact that both he and his wife were born in Bern—but the Berns are 4,500 miles or so apart. He hails from the little town of Bern, Kansas, while his wife is from the bigger and better-known Bern in Switzerland. They met, through mutual friends, in Chartres Cathedral in France, and were married just before Mr. Moore returned to the United States in 1931.

Mr. Cappel, as manager of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, will direct all of the organization's activities, including that difficult task of engaging distinguished soloists for the orchestra's concerts during the coming season.

Interior View, Baltimore Museum of Art

The Members' Room for Modern Art, given in memory of Blanch Adler by her sister, Saidie A. May.

Southerner Wants Women In Jury Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29—Soft-spoken, smiling Helen Elizabeth Brown is a Baltimore lawyer who shudders a bit and makes a wry face when someone refers to her as a "Portia," who twice has served as president of the Women's Bar Association of Baltimore, and who has devoted much of her adult life to campaigning for the rights of women.

She has many other distinctions, too. She is said to be the first woman in Maryland ever to be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

But she is most proud of her work in trying to persuade the Maryland Legislature to change State law so as to permit women to serve on juries. Miss Brown's brief on "Jury Service for Women" has been widely quoted throughout the United States and is something of a standard work on the subject. Even though the Legislature has refused, up to now, to pass a womens jury law, Miss Brown is confident that in time the needed legislation will be enacted.

"Portia Never Studied Law"

Miss Brown objects to being called a "Portia" because, she says, Portia never studied law, wasn't a member of the bar and even went so far as to pose as a man in the famous court scene in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." So, says Miss Brown, it is no compliment to refer to a woman attorney as a Portia.

© Bachrach

Helen Elizabeth Brown

Although Miss Brown is one of the leading women of Baltimore, she is not a native of the city. She was born in Terre Haute, Ind., and was educated in the public schools there. Later she attended Barnard College and Columbia University.

Somehow—she says she is not at all sure how it happened—she became a newspaper reporter and was employed on various dailies in Texas. In 1922, when the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain established the Baltimore Post, she was sent there as a top-ranking reporter.

Editor Harold D. Jacobs eventually assigned her to the job of covering the courthouse, a job never before attempted by a woman in Baltimore. She was conspicuously successful. She had always been interested in the law, and her daily association with the legal machinery of the state in the courthouse led her to begin the study of law at the University of Maryland.

Formed Law Club

In 1926 she was graduated, and in the same year she passed her state bar examination. Then she resigned her position on the Post and hung out her shingle as a practicing attorney.

She was not the first woman lawyer in Baltimore, but she found few of her sex practicing at the bar—and those few were by no means the leading lawyers of the city. So she formed the Inez Milholland Law Cub, an organization of women lawyers, which had as one of its purposes the raising of standards of feminine attorneys.

Since then she has labored valiantly in behalf of equal rights for women. Many honors have come to her.

Maryland's Good Will Institute Unique in U. S. Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29—Establishment of a Good Will Institute at the University of Maryland, which will have as its purpose the instruction of young men and women in governmental policies, world relations and economics, has been announced by Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the university. So far as is known, the institute will be unique among American educational institutions.

"The aim of the institute," Dr. Byrd said, "is to develop a world-wide outlook instead of a provincial outlook on all of these problems, and to appraise the democratic government procedures against what may be called the power procedure."

Formation of the U. of M.'s Good Will Institute is one evidence that Maryland universities and colleges are going ahead with specific programs for rearranging their curricula to adjust them to the war effort. Nearly every educational institution in the State is designing courses to give students a world outlook not only with respect to the war effort but also to furnish them a foundation for the postwar era.

At the University of Maryland, for example, a new course in military government for students in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is designed to show how affairs are administered in occupied territories. Athletics also are being stressed at the University of Maryland. Instead of one varsity baseball team next year, there will be 16 teams—one for each company in the R. O. T. C. regiment.

Other educational institutions in Baltimore and Maryland are placing considerable emphasis on courses in mathematics, foreign languages and the sciences. Goucher College in Baltimore has added Portuguese to its list of foreign languages offered, and the Maryland College for Woman also has established classes in Portuguese. Classes in Russian, Spanish and Chinese also are popular. There is little interest among the students in German and French.

Johns Hopkins University is enlarging and intensifying its scientific and engineering courses, while Loyola College is placing increased emphasis on mathematics, physics, physical education, radio communication and meteorology.

At the Maryland Institute, Baltimore's leading art school, special courses in blueprint reading and mechanical drawing are being offered at the institution's night school on Market Place.

St. John's College at Annapolis recently announced a new plan under which students may enter college without having been graduated from high school. Under the program students are required to take a comprehensive examination in English grammar, foreign languages and mathematics. If they pass, they are enrolled as freshmen even though their high school courses are uncompleted. Thus far two 15-year-old boys have been enrolled in St. Johns along with 18 others who have not received high school diplomas.

At all of the colleges and universities military training is being emphasized, with R. O. T. C. courses available at nearly all of the institutions.

Markets Yield $65,000 Profit For Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29—This city's 11 public markets showed a profit of nearly $65,000 during the past year, with business in the markets showing a definite increase during the last six months, according to a report to municipal authorities by Henry E. Hoenes, Superintendent of Markets.

Revenue from the markets ranged from $30,969 at Lexington Market, in the downtown section, to a mere $482.20 from Canton Market.

Mr. Hoenes reported that expenses of operating Canton market were $1,313.82, so this market showed a deficit of $831.62. Richmond Market likewise showed a small deficit, but the other nine markets turned in profits to the City Treasury.

Because of deficits of Canton and Richmond Markets, Mr. Hoenes recommended that both be abandoned. In the case of Canton Market, he suggested the building be razed and the area used for a playground. The Richmond Market building could be used for other purposes, he said.

Baltimore's markets have been an essential part of city life for a century or more, and each day are patronized by thousands of housewives and others. Even in the face of competition from modern neighborhood retail stores, the markets in most cases have thrived. Plans for replacing Lexington market, more than 100 years old, with a modern market structure, have been widely discussed but the project never has reached the construction stage.

'No Blackout for the Arts' Is War Policy of Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29—"No blackout for the arts" is the slogan of the Baltimore Museum of Art as it opened its 1942-43 season this month, and with that objective in view a full program of autumn and winter events has been scheduled for the museum's main galleries, its auditorium, its members' room, and in the Junior Museum.

Mrs. Adelun D. Breeskin, Acting Director, is carrying on along the lines originally planned by Leslie Cheek, Jr., former Director, who resigned to enter the Army as a captain in the Engineers' Corps. Mrs. Breeskin served as Curator of the Museum for three years and as Curator of Prints for 12 years before being appointed Acting Director.

The recently ended exhibition of paintings of Vincent Van Gogh was an event of considerable artistic magnitude in Baltimore. An exhibition of "Prints in War and Peace" and a display of the Garrett collection of prints also aroused interest.

Currently the Museum is showing in its main galleries a collection of sketches by versatile actress-dancer Angna Enters, whose talents also encompass painting, music, writing, and pantomime. Miss Enters is to appear in person on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 30 and 31, in a stage presentation in the Museum's auditorium.

Also on display in the main galleries are woodcuts by Clare Leighton, and the international exhibition of the Photographic Society of America. On Friday, the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Artists' Union of Baltimore is to open.

In the Members' Room a representative collection of sculpture by Matisse, from the Cone collection, is being shown.

Of particular interest to younger patrons is the Egyptian display in the Junior Museum. Historical phases of Egyptian culture are exhibited here, illustrated by items and relics which form a part of the museum's extensive Egyptian collection. The educational value of this exhibit has been recognized by school officials of Baltimore, and large numbers of school children have seen the display.

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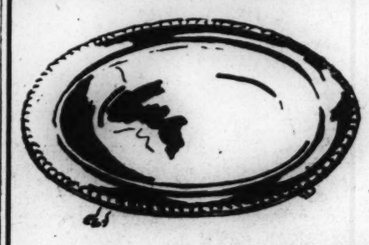

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BALTIMORE, MD.

Battle of the Long and Short Tons Scheduled for Fenway Park This Saturday

Sort of a Weighty Matter As B. C., Georgetown Meet

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In football you hear a lot about the short side and the long, the short pass and the long, but this Saturday we offer you the prospects of the long and the short ton.

It will be put on view at Fenway Park starting at 2 p. m., when Boston College and Georgetown meet in the top game in Boston as far as national prominence goes, with the Eagles, believe it or not, on the short end of the ton.

To get less ambiguous, the Eagles' total weight in their starting line-up approximates the short ton of 2,000 pounds of football players, while the Hoyas from Georgetown go a bit over the long ton of 2,240 pounds. In fact, this is the first time this season that the Eagles of Newton will be outweighed by the opposition, and Coach Denny Meyers is not at all sure whether he likes the prospect.

B. C. Averages 198

If the weights were distributed evenly throughout each team, probably Denny would not mind so much, even though no coach likes to give away as much as a pound to the opposition. As a whole the Boston college team averages 198 pounds, to 205 for Georgetown. Breaking down the figures, the Eagle line goes at 207 to 217 for the visitors, with the B. C. backfield averaging 182 pounds to 185 for the Hoyas.

Unfortunately, however, the average does not hold true, with the result that the Eagles find themselves outweighed in four of the seven line positions, with two positions practically even. The backfield is a standoff, each side having an advantage in two spots.

Left Side Outweighed

If the Hoyas are able to take advantage of their weight on Saturday, it is the left side of the B. C. line which is going to have its work cut out. Charley Furbush at 178 will concede 29 pounds to Lucian Robustelli; Gil Bouley at 216 will concede 59 pounds to Ross Sorce; and Patsy Darone at 197 will concede 11 pounds to Elmer Oberto. Centers Fred Naumetz at 212 and Bill Erickson at 210 are fairly even, while B. C. has a slight advantage on their own right side. The guards find Rocco Canale, 235, against Dick Werder, 208; the tackles are Joe Repko, 220, and George Perpich, 225; and the ends, Don Currivan, 191, against Bob Duffey, 190. Canale, it can be seen, is the only Eagle lineman with a definite weight advantage over his opponent.

The B. C. attack, therefore, is going to present a lot of deception, which appropriately enough is the basis of the T formation. To move those heavier Georgetown linemen will require not only a fast charge by the Eagles, but a fancy bit of faking to get them started in the right or wrong direction, depending upon your point of view.

Dornfeld Is Spearhead

To go with their sterling line the Hoyas have a backfield spearheaded by Frank Dornfeld, who Eagle Scout Harry Marr claims is every bit as good as Red Cochran of Wake Forest. "He may not be as good a runner," said Harry, "but he starts faster and is a better passer." This little bit of information may spell trouble for the Eagles Saturday, for Cochran's passes were either a little too hot to handle or were just wide of their mark.

Marr declared that Georgetown can be rated on a par with Detroit, even though the Hoyas lost to Detroit 6-0 last Saturday. "With a little better fortune on their passes, Georgetown would have won," he said. And in the West, he added, Detroit is rated just behind Wisconsin and Ohio State by most experts.

Wide-Open Football

If you like wide-open football, the B. C.-Georgetown game will prove well worth the take-in. The Eagles are well known for their spectacular plays, while Georgetown uses a spread with an unbalanced line to the right at least 70 per cent of the time. The other 30 per cent it reverts to a form of the T.

The two previous games between these colleges have proved superduper thrillers. Two years ago this writer saw the best football game he has ever seen, when B. C. twice came from behind to win 19-18 after Georgetown had jumped to a 10-point lead in the first five minutes of play. That was the game in which Charlie O'Rourke danced around in his own end zone for 20 seconds, using up valuable time with 90 seconds to go and retaining possession of the ball until the end of the game. And then last year the Eagles roared back to win after handing Georgetown another lead in the first three minutes of play.

For sheer thrills, it looks as though this game can't miss.

Sports Around the Hub

Terriers Leave for Cincinnati

The Boston University Terriers left this morning for Cincinnati, and their going constituted the next-to-the-last trip of any length for the local colleges probably for the duration. Harvard's jaunt to Ann Arbor to play Michigan Nov. 7 constitutes the last intersectional trip of the season for teams in this vicinity.

The Terriers are due to arrive in Pittsburgh tonight, where they will remain until tomorrow morning. They are scheduled to arrive in Cincinnati late tomorrow afternoon, too late for any practice session. This means that Coach Walt Holmer had just three days this week to prepare his squad for a game against a team that last Saturday scored 13 points on mighty Georgia.

Coach Holmer took 27 players with him, just two and one half full teams. He plans to use three freshmen in his starting line-up, Bill Kalousdian at right tackle, Everett Dorr at right half, and Larry Kirkman at left halfback.

* * *

The return of Swede Anderson, blocking back who missed the Army game, is expected to bolster the Harvard defense as well as the offense. He will start against Princeton at the Stadium Saturday at his customary signal-calling post.

* * *

The game between Tufts and Northeastern at Huntington Feld Saturday finds the Jumbos with a tradition to uphold. In the three times the two colleges have met on the gridiron, Tufts has never lost, having won twice and tied once. Last year's victory, however, was by the slim margin of 7-6.

* * *

At a sports night at Fort Devens last night, Major Walter Brown of the First Service Command made his first public appearance in his new uniform. The new Army director of publicity in this area was one of several notables who spoke, including George Carens of the Traveler, Bump Hadley, former New York Yankee pitcher, Sam Smith, boxing commissioner, and Pvt. Bob Westfall, former Michigan football star who is awaiting order to report as an air cadet.

* * *

Members of the Boston Yacht Club now in the Navy or the Coast Guard will find the latch open and something doing at the club when they get liberty, officials decided at the October meeting last night at the Rowes Wharf Station. Activities will be expanded instead of curtained, and members now servicemen will always be welcome.

* * *

Lieut. John H. King, Jr., former star athlete at Brookline High School and Boston University who recently was credited with bringing down a Japanese Zero and a large Japanese bomber, will be honored next Monday night along with 45 other former Brookline High members now in service. The reception, at which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be the principal speaker, will be conducted by the Brookline Lodge of Elks at their lodge hall.

New Coaches Named For Chicago Bears

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Hunk Anderson and Luke Johnsos were appointed co-coaches of the Chicago Bears today as George Halas, coach-owner of the National Football League champions officially relinquished his duties to become a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve.

Anderson has been an assistant Bears coach since 1940. Previously he held coaching positions at Notre Dame, his Alma Mater; North Carolina State, St. Louis University, Michigan, and Cincinnati University and was on the Detroit Lions staff one season. Johnsos has been a player and coach with the Bears since his graduation from Northwestern in 1929.

Not for Combat Service

By a Staff Photographer

New Shell for Tech Oarsmen

A new Pocock shell was officially accepted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology boathouse yesterday in the name of John A. Rockwell, '96, Chairman of the Advisory Council. Left to right: Professor Charles E. Locke; Eugene Hultman, Metropolitan District Commission; Rockwell, making the acceptance speech; and extreme right, Coach Robert G. (Bob) Moch. Locke, Hultman and Rockwell were all of the class of 1896.

Army and Penn Likely to Play Aerial Contest

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29 (AP)—It will be air power versus air power when unbeaten Army and once-beater but unbowed Penn clash Saturday on Franklin Field.

Two of the best passing combinations in eastern football will be in action—Army's bombardiers, Hank Mazur and Bob Woods, and Penn's sharpshooters, Bob Odell and Jack Welsh.

George Munger, Penn coach, said that neither team has relied on passing to a great extent so far this season. But he predicted:

"We'll see a much stronger aerial game than either team has shown to date, and that won't make the fans mad."

Plenty of Fans

There'll be plenty of fans to please, too, with advance sales indicating an attendance of 70,000. Bidding for tickets went into a spurt when the Army-Navy game was moved from Philadelphia to Annapolis. Philadelphia is strong for service teams and Army-Penn apparently is the fans' next-best choice for the season's outstanding game.

"When it comes to running attack," Munger said, with a show of confidence, "we believe our Bert Stiff is better than Army's George Troxel. We also can look for some good defensive play. We think we're going to be at top strength."

Respect for Army

While the Penn campus bloomed with confidence, there was an undertone of respect for Army's record, which shows victories over Lafayette, 14-0; Cornell, 28-8; Columbia, 34-6, and Harvard, 14-0.

Penn bowed, 14-0, to Georgia Naval Pre-Flight in the season opener and was tied 6-6 by Princeton on a muddy field, but has rolled over Harvard, 19-7; Yale, 35-6, and Columbia, 42-12.

Munger rates Army as potentially the strongest opponent Penn will face this year. The teams have met only three times previously.

Penn squeezed out a 14-7 verdict over the Cadets last year, and swamped the West Pointers, 48-0, the year before. Army won first in the series with a 24-0 victory way back in 1901.

College Football Streaking To New Heights in Offense

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Collegiate football is streaking to new offensive heights this year on the backs of Missouri and Georgia.

Missouri, paced by Bob Steuber, the nation's leading scorer, has averaged 434 yards a game for six contests. Georgia, led by Frankie Sinkwich, has rolled along at a 431 clip in the same number of encounters.

The American Football Statistical Bureau, in releasing today's figures, said that it believed it had some imposing figures three years ago when Cornell, in six games averaged 409 yards before bumping into Dartmouth and Pennsylvania.

But today Missouri and Georgia not only are far ahead of that pace, but are being pushed by two other elevens. In five games, Tulsa has a 419 total offensive average and Ohio State, 414.

Top Running Teams

Missouri and Ohio State, incidentally, are the two top running teams of the nation, Missouri having gained 2,023 of its 2,605 total yardage by rushing and Ohio State 1,646 of its 2,070.

Georgia, 13th in rushing, is making up its difference in passing, where it continues to run third behind Columbia and Tulsa. Columbia has averaged 212 yards a game, Tulsa 209, and Georgia 184, with Maryland right behind at 182.

All-around honors, however, go to little Tulsa, undefeated in five games. In addition to being third in total offense and second in passing, the Golden Hurricanes are first in total defense (allowing opponents an average of 84 yards a game), first in pass defense (permitting 25 yards a game), third in punting, and 11th in rushing.

Tulsa's pass defense has been so good that the Hurricanes have intercepted more aerials (11) than their foes have completed (10). Harvard, in the last six years probably the nation's most consistently strong team against forwards, also has yielded only 25 yards, but the percentage of enemy pass completions has been greater (.314 to .167).

Total Defense

In total defense, Detroit trails Tulsa with a 95.5 average yield; Vanderbilt has given up 96.6 and Alabama and William and Mary, each 108.

Texas came all the way from 11th place to take over the punting leadership from Tulsa. Texas in six games has averaged 41.55 yards in 31 kicks; Tennessee 41.44 in 43; Tulsa 41.26 in 23; Rice 40.73 in 37, and North Carolina 40.68 in 50.

Boston College held its position as top defensive team against rushing with an average yield of 25.5 yards, with Hardin-Simmons second, with 32.3, followed by Vanderbilt's 36 and Detroit's 40.

Figures on the first seven total offense leaders:

Missouri, 6 games, 2,023 yards by rushing, 582 by passing, 2,605 total; Georgia, 6 - 1,480 - 1,107—2,587; Tulsa, 5-1,049-1,048—2,097; Ohio State, 5 - 1,646 - 424—2,070; Texas, 6-1,739-590—2,329; Vanderbilt, 5 - 1,347 - 559—1,906; Boston College, 4-1,021-379—1,400

New Roundup Predictions

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Having tried to apply common sense to football predictions for several weeks, and having fallen somewhat short of perfection, this department is inaugurating a new system this week:

Duquesne vs. St. Vincent (Friday)—One of Duquesne's halfbacks is Goode. So is Duquesne—too good for St. Vincent.

Oklahoma vs. Iowa State—Word from the Southwest is that the Sooners' prospects depend on whether Hamm is hot. Veteran sandwich eaters tell us cold Hamm is just as good. Anyway, we'll string along with Oklahoma whether Hamm is hot or roasted.

Pennsylvania vs. Army — The Penn is mightier than the sword.

Texas Christian vs. Baylor—No selection. We can't tell which way the frogs will jump.

* * *

Red Horner, who won the National Hockey League's bad man title so often he was given permanent possession, will be a big league referee this season. . . . Thought for Brooklyn: Branch Rickey always used to say that if he ever had direct control of a ball club, Burt Shotton would be his manager. . . . The football Yale used to beat Dartmouth last Saturday won't go into the trophy case with the rest. . . . The Eli players autographed it and gave it to Gary Odell, Coach Howie's five-year-old son who is laid up with cast on an ailing leg.

* * *

William McG. Keefe, New Orleans Times-Picayune: "Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt said that the students attending the university without a serious purpose should enlist in the armed forces before sundown. He probably was referring to those students who make up the football squad, because we notice his suggestion came right on the heels of that 33 to 0 pasting Mississippi State dished out."

* * *

Don Means, former U. of Washington quarterback, finds that building airplanes for Uncle Sam and playing football for the Seattle Shipbuilders make a few demands upon his time. . . . A few Sundays ago he worked from 6:30 a. m. to 1 p. m., made a quick shift to the gridiron for a 2 p. m. kickoff and then, after helping Seattle beat Spokane 33-0, he went home and put in the rest of the day clearing brush off his place in the country.

* * *

Being in the Army hasn't meant much of a change for Pvt. Al Buck, former New York Post sportswriter. At Fort Dix, N. J., he is writing sports for the camp newspaper—The Post. . . . Buzz Borries, Navy's All-America back of 1934, already has six Japanese planes to his credit. He was on both the Yorktown and the Lexington but managed to find safe landing places when his ships went down.

Bill Dudley Still Leading Pro Grid League in Attack

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Bill Dudley, Pittsburgh's rookie ball carrier, is setting a furious pace in his first year in the National Football League and statistics yesterday showed the former Virginia star had moved into the lead in three departments of play.

In addition to being the leading gainer, he also is the No. 1 man at punt and kick off returns. He has handled 12 punts for an average return of 12 yards and carried back eight kickoffs for an average of 28 yards. Cleveland's Dante Magnani also has returned eight kickoffs, but his average return is only 21.5 yards.

Tied at five with the most pass interceptions were two centers, Bulldog Turner of the Chicago Bears and Charles Brock of Green Bay.

Flyers Defeated By Boston Bruins

MONTREAL, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Boston Bruins, settling into their National Hockey League stride, whipped R. C. A. F. Flyers of the Quebec Senior Hockey League 6-4 in an exhibition game last night.

Dutch Hiller found his shooting eye to lead the Boston attack with three goals, and Herbie Cain drew assists on all three. Buzz Boll bagged two Bruins counters and Flash Hollett got the other, the first goal of the game.

In Return Visit

Tennenert Photo Co.

Georgetown Tackle

George Perpich, regular tackle for the Georgetown Hoyas, will be making his third visit to Boston in hopes of a victory over Boston College at Fenway Park Saturday. He was a member of the 1940 team that lost here 19-18, and a starter on the 1941 eleven that lost 14-13. A native of Hibbing, Minn., Perpich is also an outstanding hockey player. He starred at defense for the Hoyas' undefeated sextet last winter.

Rickey Signs With Dodgers As President

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Branch Rickey today was named President and General Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Rickey was signed to a five-year contract, effective Nov. 1. He succeeds Larry MacPhail, who resigned the position to take a commission in the armed services.

The Board of Directors declined to name the salary terms, but as Vice-President and General Manager of the St. Louis Cards, Rickey's salary and commissions were believed to have run as high as $75,000 annually.

Began Farm System

Rickey comes to the Dodgers after a quarter-century with the Cards as President, Field Manager, and then Vice-President and General Manager of St. Louis' farm system, which he inaugurated around 1920.

He is referred to as the "father" of baseball's farm system, which yielded the Cards four world championships and six National League pennants, starting in 1926. He closed out his career at St. Louis with a World Series victory over the New York Yankees this fall.

One of Rickey's first tasks probably will be the selection of a manager. It is understood that Leo Durocher, Dodger Manager for the last four years, is seeking a commission in the armed forces, and thus will not be available even if Rickey would want to keep him on the job.

Training Site?

Rickey said he had given no thought thus far to a Manager nor to the question of a training site. He added, however, that he felt it was necessary for baseball to "adjust itself to wartime transportation problems and do it gladly."

Rickey has had a varied career as player, executive, coach, school teacher, and lawyer. As a player he started with Le Mar, Iowa, in 1902, played two seasons with Dallas and one each with Cincinnati, St. Louis Brown, and Yankees. His active career was cut short by an injury while with the Yanks in 1907.

Coached at Michigan

While studying for his law degree at Michigan, he also coached baseball and there came in contact with George Sisler, whom he later signed with the Browns. He joined the Browns as scout, then became Secretary and finally Manager in 1916.

His career with the Cardinals began in 1917. With little money to match the wealthier clubs in the purchase of star players, he thought up the farm system. At first it was ridiculed by other baseball executives, but its results brought other clubs around to his line of reasoning. He was Manager of the Cards until 1924 when he took over the running of the farm system—a position he held until today.

Many Problems to Be Met By N. E. Golf Association

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tomorrow evening the New England Golf Association will hold its annual meeting at the Harvard Club of Boston, and as far as any business is concerned, the meeting will be purely perfunctory. Its officers and directors have no reason to regret their action of a year ago in calling off this year's amateur championship, and have no grounds for a resumption of that title tournament next year unless circumstances alter drastically. The present slate of officers presumably will hold over, with Ralph Rooks of Providence, R. I., as President, and Raynor Gardiner as the perennial Secretary-Treasurer.

That the meeting, under the circumstances, is a waste of time on the part of those who attend is an erroneous conclusion. At no time since golf became popular in New England have there been so many pressing problems for the clubs, some of which are struggling for very existence.

Officers Awake

The New England Association, admittedly, is not as closely linked with the fortunes of individual clubs as the various State associations, but its officers and directors are awake to the need of gathering all the informaton they can as to how the club problems are being met in different States and districts and passing it along. At tomorrow's meeting, therefore, they can swap ideas and maybe help each other.

Raynor Gardiner is in a position, for example, to tell the others some things about what certain of the Massachusetts clubs contemplate doing in the face of rigid gasoline rationing, loss of members who have entered the service, and problems arising from drains on help both for course and clubhouse. He can tell them how one club in the Greater Boston District, exceptionally handicapped by gasoline rationing, may actually shut down for the duration. He can tell them how The Country Club already has closed one of its three nine-hole units, going back to the original 18 holes, and how the Dedham Country and Polo Club contemplates operating nine holes instead of 18.

Effect on Membership

The fact that clubs can get along very satisfactorily with fewer holes of play during the labor shortage may not have been fully impressed upon officers and directors up to this stage. Their first thought, naturally, is the effect on membership, and the fact that members may not think they are getting their money's worth if they have been accustomed to 18 holes and are cut to nine, or some point between that and 18. They may not fully appreciate that with memberships cut down through the call for war service, labor cut down, and wages increased, they could get along tolerably well on fewer holes; for a decrease in playing attendance would eliminate congestion and the saving on upkeep might be really substantial.

Smaller green-keeping staffs could take care of reduced holes of play to better advantage and provide better playing conditions on both fairways and greens than by trying to keep everything shipshape with curtailed staffs. A course reduced from 18 holes to nine, or from 18 to 14, might be able to so rearrange the layout as to have the best holes still available for play and perhaps eliminate the holes farthest from the clubhouse and thus make the greatest saving on time and work of the reduced greenkeeping staffs.

Erroneous Assumption

The assumption that a golf course has to be either 18 holes or nine, to conform to the accepted modern precepts of what a course should consist of, is entirely erroneous. The 18-hole idea was merely an evolution of the game dating back many years; for in early days of golf there was no such set standards.

The Country Club, which has approximately a hundred men in the service, consequently a considerably reduced play, already has eliminated, for the time being, its nine-hole unit known as the "Primrose," a step dictated both by the decreased play and the labor shortage; for not only has its greenkeeping staff been reduced to six men, but a concomitant is inexperienced labor.

Fall Leaves

Shortage of labor at this season of the year is especially bad, because in addition to the ordinary work entailed, there is the autumnal problem of falling leaves and the usual complaints of members about hunting for balls. "Hal" Pierce, as Chairman of the Golf Committee, decided on discarding the Primrose nine because of the preponderance of member sentiment in favor of what he terms the "Old Eighteen," or what some people call the "championship course," because of the history attached to the holes over which Francis Ouimet won the national open in 1913 and over which so many important events in golfing history have been played.

Even in making this decision, Chairman Pierce had his problems, for the fairway between the brook and the elevated green at the long 11th, the "Himalayas" hole, had gradually deteriorated, and when he set his men to work on furrowing it out to apply lime and loam, they bumped into plenty of trouble, which does not surprise one like myself who saw the place originally as a mess of trees, rocks, and swampland.

Riggs in Army

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 29 (AP)—Lew Riggs, an infielder with the Brooklyn Dodgers last season, dropped into the Army recruiting station here yesterday and said he'd like to join up. So Riggs was sent to Camp Croft, S. C., for his oath taking and ordered to proceed to Fort Myers, Fla., for his basic training as an aviation ground man.

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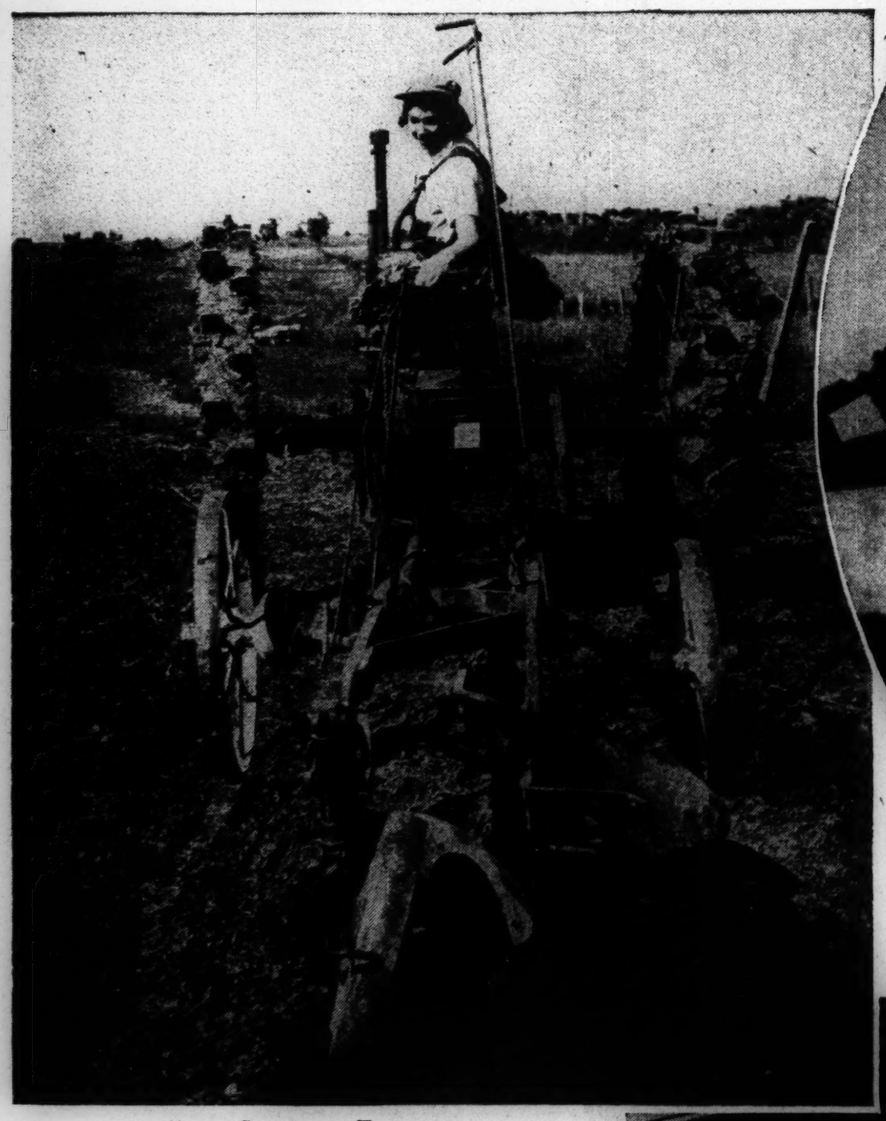
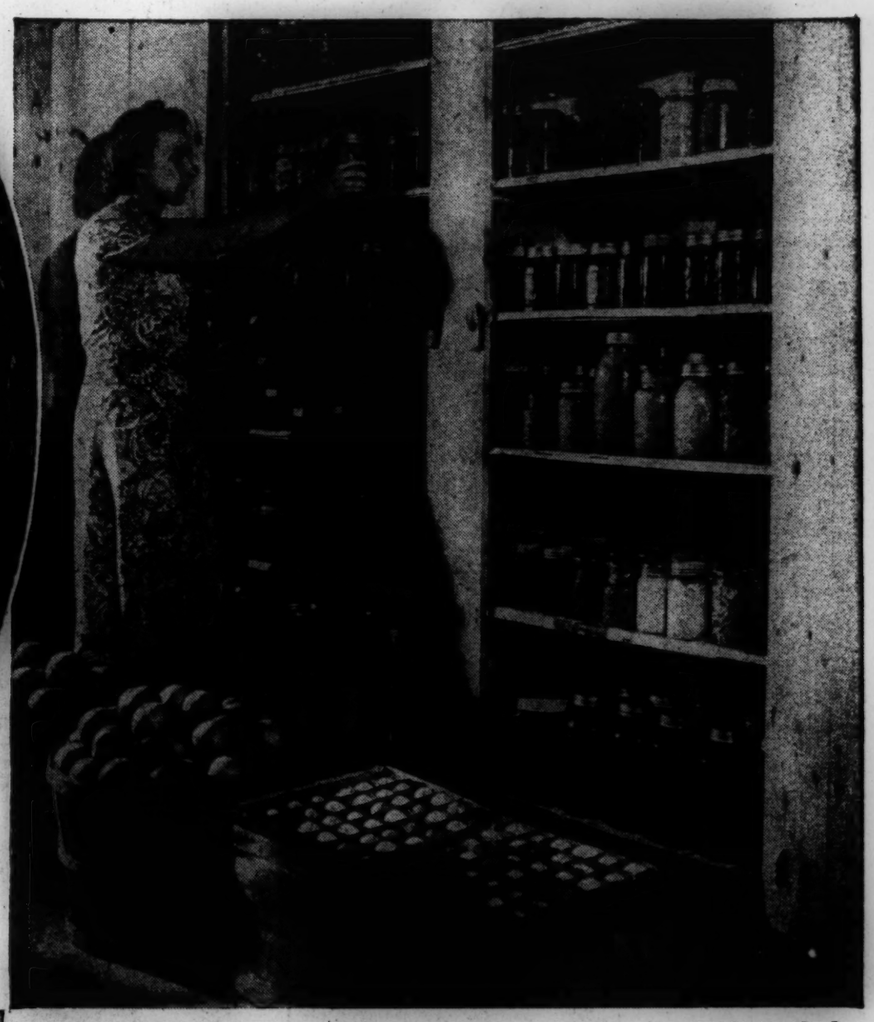
Everything on the menu was grown on the farm, including chicken, peas, potatoes, beans, salad, jelly, strawberries and cream, rolls and butter.

Illinois Corn for the Nation's Granaries
Agnes and her father inspect their bumper crop.



Agnes Serves as a Farmerette
In farm labor shortage this 18-year-old drives a tractor like a veteran.

Typical American Farm Girl Is Ruth
Proudly wearing her 4-H emblem, she will put a hand to anything. Popular at school. Studies the violin.

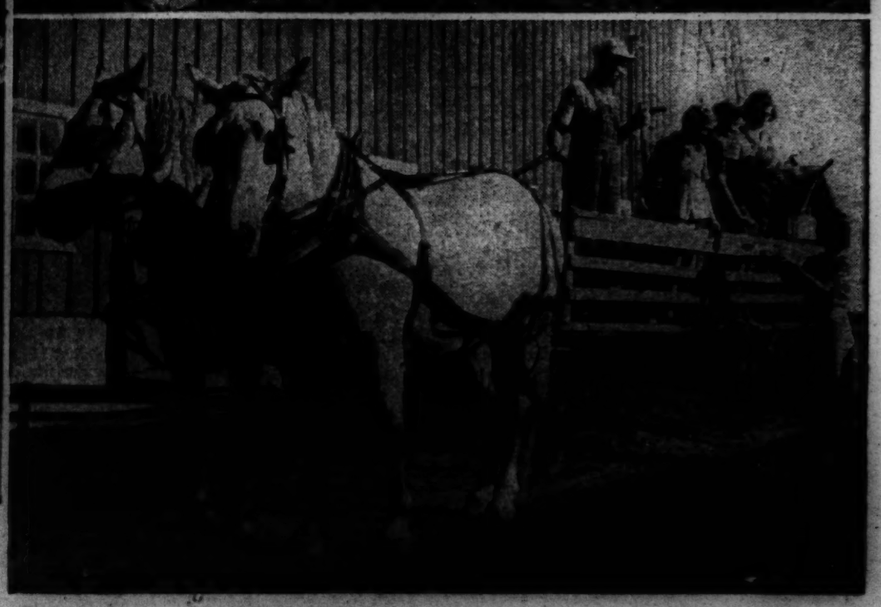


Mrs. Bridgeland Sees to It That the Preserve Shelves Are Well Stocked
And below, the three girls serve milk to the calves they have adopted.

Average: 70 Dozen Eggs a Week Sold
Ruth brings out a pail of fresh eggs while Agnes feeds these feathered farm workers.

Wide World

After Service at the Middle Creek Presbyterian Church
Where the Bridgelands are all active, the farmers discuss news and crops on the lawn, the women chat inside. Right: Off to work each wee bike member.



For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, October 29, 1942

A Thursday Page

We'll Meet in England

By Kitty Barne
Author of "Family Footlights," "Visitors to London," etc.

Chapter Seven

The poor Haakon was weeping, as Billy called it, with a vengeance. He'd get the sail down, he said, and leave her be while they attended to it, the three of them, or she'd weep 'em into Davy Jones' Locker, and they might as well have stayed along with Mr. Nosey in Norway.

He'd tried plugging the leaking seam with oakum, he'd tried his soft pitch from the inside, he'd tried everything he could think of. Nothing did any good. A slap from the seas outside and out it washed again. And it was working. Now he had stuffed it with a scrap of sailcloth, but the trouble with that was it pulled and the planks worked still more. What it'd got to have, he explained, was a nice bit of caulking along with the bit of sail, done from the outside, like as if she was hauled up on the beach. From the way Billy talked you'd have thought the boat was hauled up, high and dry, instead of bobbing about in the sea, her sail down, like a cork.

The only comfort was the position of the leak. It wasn't too near the keel. Rudy wouldn't have to dive far.

"Stand still, boy, can't yer, while I get the line onto yer," grumbled Billy, as if there was any standing still for any of them with the Haakon yawning and spinning and rolling, helpless as a log.

"I am standing still. And you needn't tie me up like a lap-dog."

"You lemme do it proper. Thin as an eel, you are. You'd be out of it slippery as a fish if I wasn't to give you a bit of a harness like," and he tied it firmly across the shoulders and under the arms. "Now then, orders. See that bit of sail I stuck in her?"

A Stubborn Leak

Rudy nodded. You couldn't help seeing it, the strip of canvas sticking out of the side of the cabin between two of the planks. As they looked, it came out and the water gushed through.

"Now, now, you," grumbled Billy, and shoved it back again. "That's me leak. You take yer pitch and yank it in, yank it in hard, mind, and partic'lar at each side, so it don't work open no further. See?"

Rudy nodded again.

"Here's the pitch. I ain't giving you much for fear you get it washed out of yer hand. Keep one hand for your work, t'other for yourself—that's what sailors say.

"Take a hold of the line and keep yerself off her sides with your left and do the job with your right. Wish you was heavier.'

Hertha, looking at Rudy standing there in his jersey, wished it too. She thought he looked light as a feather, as if he ought to have weights tied to his feet to get down—not that Rudy couldn't dive. He could do pretty well what he liked under water.

"I'm all right," said Rudy, rather offended. "Let's get on with it."

"Yes," said Hertha, "and I've filled the thermos for when you come out, so hurry up."

"Over you goes, then," said Billy.

Rudy waited for a fairly quiet moment, then dived into the heaving sea. A wave received him and neatly landed him back on the deck, like a ball returned by a tennis player. He dived again and swam a few yards, only to be washed against the side of the Haakon nowhere near the leak. The next time he went under the boat and to his own surprise came up on the other side, Billy paying out the line and scolding. They pulled him up on deck again, dodging under the boom that swung from side to side; he was rather blown, but full of fight.

After that he was more cautious. He slid gingerly over the side, hanging onto his line, and dived down to come up triumphantly shouting that he'd found the place. The bit of sail was sticking out all right. He'd pushed in his pitch on each side, or he thought he had. But he wasn't too sure, his hands were getting a bit stiff.

"You've had enough," said Hertha.

"Haven't," he chattered, his teeth drumming together. " 'Nother shot. Not sure."

Over he went again with some more pitch, this time to be caught by a breaker that knocked his head against the boat's side with a bang that Hertha felt as keenly as if it had been her own. They hauled him up full of salt water.

"That's your bit done," said Hertha decidedly. "Now it's my turn. Take the line off him, Billy, and put it on me."

She had been getting ready, slipping into her thickest jersey and shorts that were good for swimming.

"Get something hot into you and eat that bread and butter," said Hertha, "and I'll go down and see what exactly you did do. I expect it's all right, but I'll make sure."

Girl Overboard

The Battle of the Leak, as they called it afterwards, was something to remember. Now I know exactly what it feels like to be washed up on the shore, said Hertha to herself, as she fought the seas. A wave broke and tossed her into the air, knocking all the breath out of her and giving her no chance to swim. If it hadn't been for the feel of Billy at the end of the line, playing her like a fish, she'd have felt lost as a drowning cat. Her opinion of Rudy went up. He'd made five shots before he'd found the leak and she was a lot bigger and heavier. She recovered her wind, took a deep breath and dived.

The side of the Haakon loomed black beside her. It was like climbing down a prison wall instead of up. She had made a good shot, however. There was the bit of sail hanging out, and at either end of it a good wad of Rudy's soft pitch holding it in. Clever Rudy, he'd done his job. She pushed it in a bit more, came up to breathe in a comparative lull, and went down again to finish it off.

"That's the girl," said Billy, when he had her back in the Haakon's cabin. "That's the pair of yer. You've done it fine—look, not hardly a drop coming through—but, my word, the seas can't half give you a flogging when they like. Give the boy a rub down. I'll get my sail up. Wind's getting up."

He went up to see to the Haakon and Hertha stayed below to see to Rudy. He was warming up now. Had he done it? That's what he wanted to know. Yes, he had. All Hertha had to do was to give his putty another shove and add a bit more in the middle. He'd done it and made a good job of it.

Just in Time

"Billy said in another half hour it'd have been too rough, we'd never have got to it," he said with enormous satisfaction.

"Much too rough as it was, if you ask me," said Hertha.

The Haakon with bare mast, waltzing about, giving sudden pitches and dives, shuddering and shaking, was an unpleasant sort of boat, not herself at all. They fell about, clutching at anything they could, while she got Rudy into dry clothes.

Then it was better; they swung round, they steadied. Billy and the Haakon, after having a bit of a wrestling match, were settling down together. Hertha slipped into dry slacks and three jerseys, one on top of the other, grabbed a biscuit, and went up on deck to see if she could give a hand.

Billy had just finished taking in his second reef to the tune of "Sally Brown" and a cheerful complaint or two, and had got his sail up. His oilskins held too much wind for the sort of weather they had begun to get, so he had taken them off, and there he was, thin as a whip-cord, but as strong. The boat lay over, but that didn't seem to worry him; his feet were glued to the deck as if his toes had a grip like hands. He roared an order or two and Hertha obeyed them as best she could; then he was back at the tiller with the Haakon no longer yawing and curtsying but laid on her course like a lady.

"Sally, Sally, why don't you marry?"

he hummed serenely. "That Rudy's a good boy. Looked like a sprat down there. Give 'im his breakfast.

Away, aye, roll and go.
None too soon, none too soon.
Couldn't do it now, you couldn't.
Too much sea."

"Then what would have happened?"

But Billy was never interested in what might have happened. "Dunno," was all he said.

"Will it hold now, d'you think?"

"Likely it will. Good uns, both of ye. Stuck to it like proper Norways. Norways is born sailors. Never did like leaks. That there Captain Voss what went round the world by hisself, he had a Red Indian canoe. Dug out of a cedar log, it was. No seams to open. You'd go round the Horn in her easy as kiss yer hand. Sally Brown's a nice old lady. Go down and get yer breakfast, me girl. Look sharp."

"What's the wind doing?"

"Shifting. Coming on to blow."

Coming on to blow? It seemed to Hertha that it was blowing a gale now, and she was used to wind. She went down and gave Rudy the best breakfast she could, and took Billy some biscuits and a good slice of pie. Then she and Rudy the best breakfast she could, thing in the cabin as fast as it could be made.

The Haakon was traveling, holding her course bravely enough, but now and again the seas hit her with a terrific slap that made her check and shiver.

"Cross seas," said Rudy knowingly. It's bad, as they both knew, when the run of the seas changes. The wind, as Billy had said, was veering.

Hertha left Rudy to lash their oilskins together, for they flapped about and swung into their faces, filling up the cabin, and there'd be no wearing them in this wind, and went up to Billy to have a look round.

Bit of a Squall

As she did so the sea beside them exploded into foam and the spray beat on her, drenching her from head to foot. Billy grinned as she shook the stinging salt out of her eyes and tried to look about her. There was much more wind now. It was terrific. It blew the breath out of you. It picked up the water and shot it over the deck, making a rattling noise like gravel. The grey-green hills had grown much higher and now they were flowering into angry white crests; the valleys between them were much deeper, and when the Haakon slid down into their depths it seemed as if she could never get up again.

But she always did. "She's a good boat," shouted Billy, when they were down at the bottom of a big one, so deep that they were sheltered and he could make his voice heard—up on a crest there was such a roaring and hissing when a wave boiled and broke and burst over them that it carried away even his roars.

There was a moment's comparative calm; then he jerked his head as if to say, "See what's coming," and a squall struck them. Rain! Hertha had never dreamt of such rain. It hung between her and the cabin like a solid gray curtain, blotting out everything. When it lifted they seemed to be facing a mountain, a great gray crag of a thing. The Haakon plunged her nose bravely into it and began to climb. Up she went till she seemed to be standing on end; up and up till the seas foamed and broke and came crashing down into cabin. "Bail her, bail her!" bellowed Billy, and Hertha and Rudy, though they couldn't hear him, threw themselves at their pannikins. They were up to their knees in water. Their poor Haakon! Another like that and down she'd go. She'd fill and sink for certain.

But there was another, and she did no such thing. She rode it. They bailed for dear life, pitching from side to side as they worked, and the moving mountains of seas, by some miracle, went roaring by, racing away behind them. The Haakon was still afloat, and they were still in her. That was all they knew.

"What's he saying?" shouted Rudy, and Hertha looked up to see Billy pointing at something in the cabin. The roll of canvas, the bag-like thing he had made, that he called his sea anchor. Hertha grabbed it and watched Billy undo the roll in his unhurried way—a six-foot canvas bag with its mouth open, on a good strong line, with his fishing weights to sink it below the surface. He threw it over and paid out the line. It helped the Haakon to hold her bow to the wind.

Again the breaker roared past, throwing a sheet of water at them. They were up to their knees again, but their caulking held; nothing was coming through the leak.

For most of that day they tossed about like a walnut on the water, with the breakers racing at them, flying over them, roaring on their way behind them. And then, almost suddenly, the gale spent itself. It began to ease off. When at last Hertha could go up to take another look she found herself in a desert of water white as milk.

Billy was hauling in his sea-anchor.

"Now what about a bite to eat?" he asked.

The storm was over.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Hertha and Rudy Larsen were in the midst of the most exciting adventure of their lives. In an old, patched ketch, which they had named the Haakon, with their sailor friend, Wapping Billy, at the tiller, they were sailing from Norway to England, to escape the Nazi invaders. They had barely started, when the Haakon sprang a serious leak and Billy, after fruitless efforts to stop it from inside, called Rudy to go overboard and caulk it with pitch. Billy was an English sailor who had been hiding from the Nazis in a cave on the coast of Norway. Mrs. Larsen had helped to get them all started and told them she would meet them in England later.

Drawn by Stuart Trotter for The Christian Science Monitor

He came up, shouting triumphantly that he had found the place

Rides on a Hobby Horse

Barbara Martin, Jose Viera and Virginia Wilcox Tell About Theirs

Our hobbyists today are Barbara Martin of Interlaken, Switzerland; Jose Viera and Virginia Wilcox of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Friendships With Books

My hobby is books. I think they are wonderful companions. As I read a book, the characters seem so real I always like to believe that the scenes really happened. I like books that are stories of the past. "Ivanhoe" by Sir Walter Scott is one of my favorites. Some of my other favorites are, "Black Arrow" and "Kidnapped" by R. L. Stevenson and "He went With Vasco Da Gama" by Louise Andrews Kent.

The setting of "Ivanhoe" is during the reign of King Richard I in England. Cedric the Saxon, the father of the hero, Wilfred of Ivanhoe, represents the fierce loyalty of the Saxons and their hatred of the Normans. Isaac of York stands for the Jewish race which, at that time, was persecuted unmercifully.

The plot of "Black Arrow" is laid during the wars of the Roses, Lancaster and York. Richard Shelton was ward to Sir Daniel who was a Lancastrian. When Dick found out that Sir Daniel had slain his father, Sir Harry Shelton, he fled to Ellis Duckworth, the side of York. He fought many battles and became a knight, Sir Richard. The rose of Lancaster was red and the Yorkish rose was white.

"Kidnapped" is the story of David Balfour. His friend, Alan Breck, is a proud man but loyal. David was kidnapped by the order of his Uncle because he was the lawful owner of an estate. After that David and Alan were falsely accused of a murder and together fled to the South of Scotland. Through the law, David received his lawful estate. There is a sequel, "David Balfour" which I have not read as yet.

"He Went With Vasco Da Gama" is the story of two boys, Joan Coelho and Shane O'Conner, who are supposed to have accompanied the famous explorer. They go with their master through storm and battle, prevent a mutiny and finally arrive home again. Da Gama is pictured as a fierce, dark but noble man.

Books carry you into the realm of fancy. As you read, you are carried away on the wings of boundless, glorious thought.

Barbara Martin

Post-Card Journeys

As I have a keen interest in pictures, my one and only hobby is collecting picture post-cards. Two or three years ago, I started with a few cards which were sent me from the World's Fair in New York. Since they were too pretty to be thrown away, I decided to keep them, in hope of getting more.

I have gradually been adding to my collection, until, up to date, I have 86 different cards and folders from several different states in the Union, and from two or three different countries.

Although I sometimes have to wait long intervals to increase my collection, I wait patiently in hope of getting a few more.

My aim now, since I have started this collection, is to get at least one card from each State, because my interest next to collecting picture post-cards, is traveling.

Literally speaking, I haven't traveled much—practically none, but figuratively, I've traveled thousands of miles, seeing buildings and views which I never thought of seeing, in years gone by. Through my collection, I have been able to see different parts of the world.

Whenever I want to "travel"—which is very frequently—I sit down in a deep, comfortable chair beside a window and look over the cards. Before I know it, I'm miles away from home—to the north, south, east, or west, enjoying a trip through Canada, the Yosemite National Park, or Indian Reservation, or enjoying the warm sun of Florida or even tropical Havana.

This is one enjoyment I get out of my hobby, but that is not all. One great advantage is that you "travel" at rapid speed, in ease and comfort, safety and economy. Whenever possible, I add to my collection in order that I may see the world while staying right at home.

Jose Viera

My Wartime Hobby

Because of the change in our country's way of life, I have also changed my hobby to one that is better suited to wartime. My hobby is a scrapbook of the "important people and events of the War." I try to keep it as up-to-date as possible. Perhaps, to some people, it may seem a waste of time, but to me it is not only an enjoyable hobby, but it will be a source of reference when the war is over.

Although there are a great deal of war-action pictures, I have used discretion in choosing my items. The very first page is entirely covered with a picture of Uncle Sam. Some of the most outstanding pictures are those of President Roosevelt, General MacArthur, General Wainwright, Prime Minister Churchill Joseph Stalin, and Chiang Kai-shek.

My scrapbook is divided into various groups of war tactics:

On Land—I have pictures of American, British, Chinese, Dutch, Australian, Russian, and Canadian troops making attacks and maneuvers in different parts of the war zone; also scenes of tanks running off the assembly line ready for battle.

In the Air—Includes pictures of many different types of airplanes, bombers, and parachute troops landing on various areas in the fighting zones.

On the Sea—I have pictures of all types of boats, cruisers, submarines, battleships, airplane carriers, and merchant marines carrying out their various duties, such as torpedo bombings, and laying of mines.

My scrapbook is educational now and will be a source of reference, in years to come, on these history-making times.

Virginia Wilcox

Multiplying Circles and Other Tricks

This is an easy trick and rather a puzzle.

Cut a strip of paper about eight inches long and two inches wide.

Bring the ends around together to make a ring. Turn one end over so that there will be one twist in the hoop. Paste the ends together.

Take a pair of scissors, put the point into the ring about one inch in from the edge. Make a hole and start to cut. Be sure not to cut the edge. Cut carefully around to where you started.

See, you have made one large ring with two twists.

Take this ring—the large one with the two twists—put your scissors in just as you did before, that is, in the center of the strip. Do not cut the edge. Now carefully cut around to where you started. Now, what do you have? If you have done it correctly you have made two rings joined together.

A Trick with Colors

Take two pieces of white paper. On one, paste a circle of bright red paper. Leave the other piece of paper plain white.

You will have fun with your friends with this trick.

Place the two pieces of paper on a table, standing the papers up side by side. Have the paper with the red circle on the left.

Tell the person to whom you are showing the trick to stare as hard as he can at the red circle until you have counted to fifty.

When you say "fifty," tell him to look at the plain white paper.

But it doesn't look plain white now. He can see very clearly a green circle on the white paper.

The reason this happens is that his eyes became tired of red. When his eyes turned to the plain white paper, he saw the opposite color, which is green. Colors go together. Green and red light make white. These colors are called complementary colors. When the eyes become tired of one, they see the other.

Try a paper with a yellow circle on it. See if you can find the complementary color of yellow. It will be the color on the plain white paper after you have stared at the yellow circle for a long time.

If you should stare at a green circle for a long time, what color would you see on the plain white paper? If you think hard, you can guess this without doing it. Now try it and see if you have guessed right.

Creeping Water

Would you like to see a glass floating in water sink?

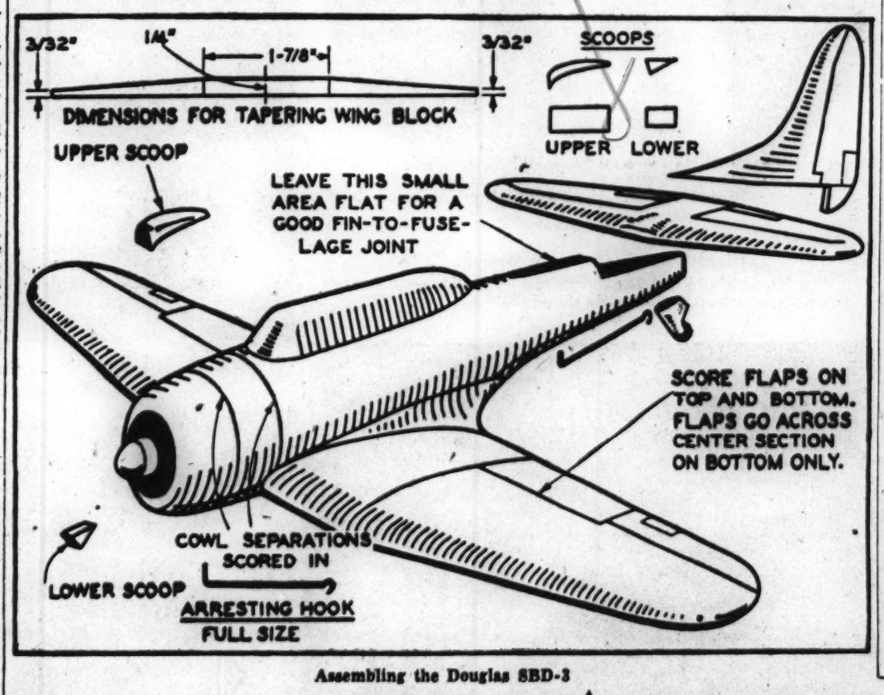
Take a large kettle and fill it nearly full of water, then choose a thin, small, flat-bottomed glass. When the water is very still in the kettle, place the glass right side up in the water. If you have trouble making the glass stay upright, put a penny in the middle of the bottom of the glass to balance it.

Now take a piece of absorbent cotton about five inches long. Place one end in the glass and let the other trail in the water. It is easier to do this, if you push the glass over to the side of the kettle, when you are putting the cotton into the glass.

In a short time you will see water creeping up the cotton into the glass. Soon the glass will have so much water in it, that it will sink to the bottom of the kettle.

The reason this happens is that water has traveled up through the little tube-like substances in the cotton. This is called capillary attraction.

Ruth Hendricks Akin



Assembling the Douglas SBD-3

The 'Dauntless' Has Won Laurels

Know Your Fighting Aircraft—2

By Freeman Cleaves

Rugged service with airplane carriers is an objective of the Douglas SBD-3, known in the U. S. Navy as the "Dauntless." It is a two-place scout bomber, of all-metal construction, and is an effective dive bomber. A similar type made by Douglas, the A-24, was the first dive bomber ever accepted by the U. S. Army. Both the Dauntless and the A-24 have won laurels in victories over the Japs in the Pacific.

The Dauntless is a low-wing monoplane, with leading and trailing edges that taper to semi-circular tips. The wing is of the cantilever type with dihedral in the outer panels. The fuselage tapers sharply back of the wing. Tail surfaces — stabilizer and fin — are tapered with rounded tips.

The full-scale SBD-3 has a wing span of 41 feet, 6 inches and a length of slightly more than 32 feet. To build this model to a scale of 1 to 72, giving it wing-span of 6 29-32 inches, the following materials are needed:

Fuselage block—1 inch by 1¼ inches by 5 inches; wing strip—¼ inch by 2 inches by 7¼ inches; tail piece—3-32 inch by 1½ inches by 5 inches. Spinner—¼-inch dowel.

Carefully cut out the templates with sharp scissors, back them with cardboard, and proceed to shape the fuselage, wing and tail surfaces, as described in article 1 of this series.

Cowling separations in the fuselage front should be scored in with a knife. Finish the parts with sandpaper, fit them together evenly, and glue them tightly. Coat with a primer, then use paint, enamel or aircraft dope.

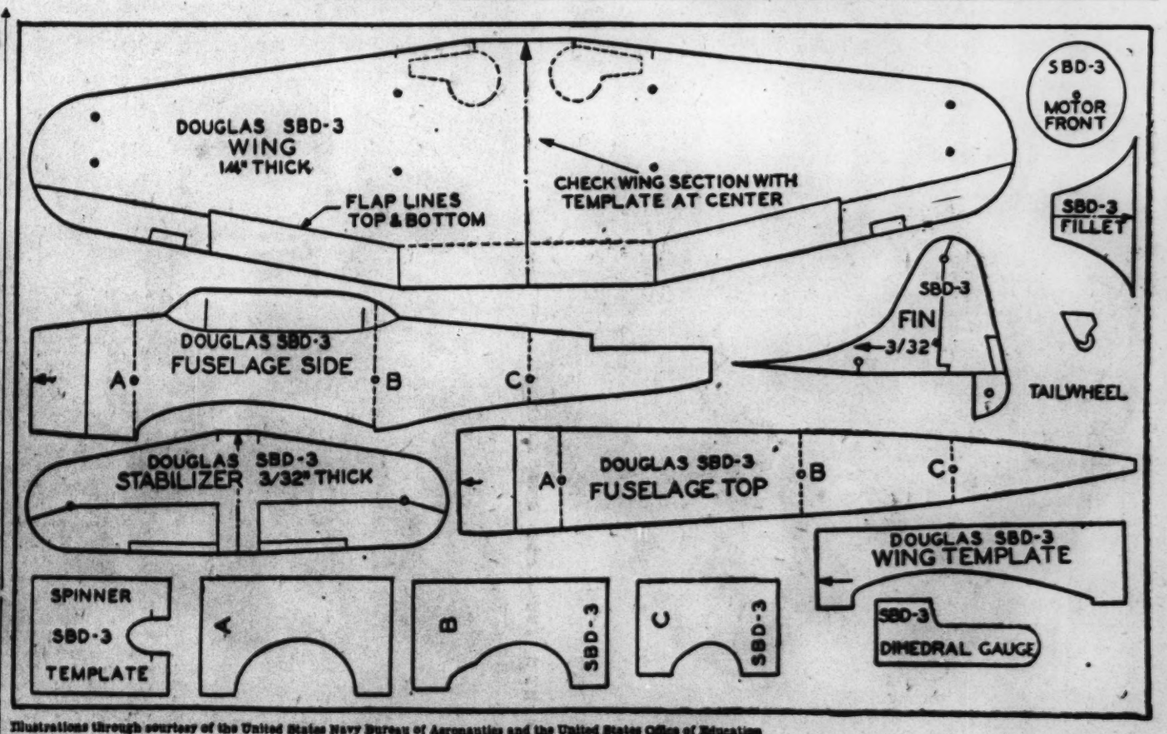
Next Thursday, we shall build the Northrop A-17A, U. S. Army attack bomber.

(This is the second in a series of 12 articles that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

An Invitation

In building these models, if you have any questions about their construction, or need any other information about them, write to us. We shall be glad to help you in any way we can. Address your letters to:

Model Airplanes
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts.



Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the United States Office of Education

Templates for the Douglas SBD-3

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 480,000
Previous day's sales 496,840
1942 volume to date 91,695,968
1941 volume to date 117,380,670

Stock Market Irregular In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Quiet recovery inclinations were exhibited by selected stocks in today's market but many leaders continued to jog along a declining trail.

Irregularly lower prices prevailed at the start. Improvement cropped up here and there later, especially in the rubber group, and, near the close, gains of fractions just about offset losses. Numerous issues were unchanged. Dealings were slack throughout, with transfers approximating 460,000 shares, smallest for a full session in two weeks.

The desire to await results of the important battle of the Solomons remained as a restraining influence with potential buyers. The fact that liquidation was notably timid was viewed as bullish. The thought also was expressed that the two-day reaction had acted as a fairly good "corrective" of the lengthy upswing to new highs since last November.

A few low-priced shares helped the day's turnover. Continental Motors operated on a block of 10,000 shares at 4 and eventually registered a new 1942 top. Chicago & Eastern Ill. "A" also moved up briskly to the best level of the year.

In front at intervals were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Southern Railway, Standard Oil (N. J.), Chrysler, American Telephone, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Kennecott, Pullman, Fajardo Sugar, South Porto Rico Sugar, Western Union and Consolidated Edison.

On the offside the greater part of the day were General Motors, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, General Electric, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, J. C. Penney, United Aircraft, Sperry and U. S. Gypsum.

Supported in a slothful curb were Sherwin Williams, American Cyanamid "B," Brewster Aero, American Gas and Aluminium Ltd. Gulf Oil dipped, along with N. J. Zinc and Pennroad.

Some Rail Bonds Active

Scattered rails and specialties were in modest demand in today's bond market while the main corporate list held in a narrow range near the final hour.

Buyers paid fractionally higher prices for Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Colorado & Southern 4½s, Rock Island 4s of '88, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4½s, Big Four 4½s, M-K-T 4½s and Chicago & North Western 4½s.

Among scattered issues showing minor losses were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61 and Lehigh Valley 4s.

U. S. Governments held to a narrow range and foreign loans in which trades were made somewhat irregular.

SEC Adopts Own Capital Rule For NASD Membership

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Disregarding an appeal of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., for self-regulation, the Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted its own rule (X-1503-1) covering minimum capital requirements for membership in the association.

The SEC rule sets up a maximum ratio of indebtedness to net capital of 2,000 per cent, whereas the NASD had proposed a fixed minimum net capital of $5,000 for members dealing directly with customers, and $2,500 for those dealing indirectly with the public.

The regulation exempts brokers who do not extend credit, carry money or securities for customers' accounts, or owe money or securities to customers except incidentally to transactions. Delayed delivery of securities against full payment is not deemed extension of credit if the delivery is made within 35 days of the purchase date.

The SEC rule does not become effective until further order of the commission, and in any event, not before Jan. 1, 1943.

The SEC said it had seen a need for some time to protect customers against financially unsafe dealers, and added, "any standard of net capital adjusted to permit small, honest brokers to remain in business might be inadequate in the case of a dealer whose liabilities run into millions."

Rye, Corn Prices At New Low Levels

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—With rye and corn futures prices at new lows for the year, the trend of all grain values was lower today as renewed selling appeared in the market as a result of the large domestic surpluses available and lagging commercial demand.

Most losses were only fractional, but rye sagged about a cent and corn was down almost that much at times. Grain men said hedging sales were apparent in the corn pit in connection with the new crop movement. Ceilings on flour limited demand for both wheat and rye, they said.

N. Y. Central Net Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad reported for the first nine months of 1942 net income after fixed charges amounted to $32,129,045, compared with $21,824,343 in the first nine months of 1941. The rate of 1942 earnings was equal to $4.98 a common share, compared with $3.38 in the 1941 period.

No. American Asks Dismissal Of Utility Case

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — North American Light and Power Company, asking dismissal of a claim for more than $20,000,000 by its subsidiary, Illinois Iowa Power Company, questioned the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission in such matters.

David Schenker, counsel for North American, told the Commission that if it intended to try such actions, it would be "bogged down with municipal court cases, claims, counter claims, etc."

The Commission took the matter under advisement.

Illinois Iowa asks $6,000,000 damages for what it says were wrongful sales of securities to it by North American; $13,000,000 for alleged illegal dividend payments by Illinois Iowa to Illinois Traction Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of North American, and an unspecified amount it lists as excessive management fees paid by it to North American.

"I think that if the Commission has any doubt as to whether it has jurisdiction in a case of this kind, it should grant my motion for dismissal so we can get some disposition of this case in the Circuit Court," Mr. Schenker said. "I have a feeling that I'm going to be trying this case twice."

Commissioner Robert O'Brien asked Mr. Schenker if he thought the SEC ought to mark time until the claim is put before the courts for procedure, and Mr. Schenker replied, "I think the Commission should mark time, and if these people say they have a claim, let them sue in court."

Lawrence R. Condon, representing 5 per cent of the stockholders of North American Light and Power, said his clients took the position that if the SEC decides it has jurisdiction it should direct that North American Light and Power should in turn take action against the North American Company, top holding company in the group.

"We say that if there has been any wrongdoing, the North American Company is responsible," he declared, "and the claims should be asserted against the real wrongdoer. Otherwise the public stockholders will be ground between the mill stones."

Mr. Condon also asked more time to prepare the stockholders' case, saying they had received notice of the proceedings only 10 days ago.

Venezuelan Rubber Production Becomes National Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS—Venezuela's potentially vast rubber production has become a government monopoly by Presidential decree.

Although private entrepreneurs will be encouraged to tap the huge jungles of the upper Orinoco and Rio Negro basins where heavy Brasiliensis abounds; and the Orinoco Delta and Caribbean shore where there are millions of Castaloa trees, they will have to sell their produce to the government at fixed prices. Only the government or government designated organizations will be permitted to export rubber. Severe penalties and fines ranging from six dollars to three thousands dollars will be levied on persons convicted of hoarding or illegally selling raw rubber.

In order to encourage exploitation of the rubber regions, the government will grant premiums of $.054 per kilogram to contractors who produce more than one ton a year. The government will pay $.454 per pound per hevea Brasiliensis in smoked sheets deliverable at Ciudad Bolivar. It will pay $.432 per pound for smoked, washed and dried balls.

Castaloa rubber deliverable in Caripito, will be purchased in thin, dried sheets at $.424 while heavy, crude sheets will bring $.36. The Ministries of Agriculture and Treasury are in charge of the program.

More Railroads Report Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific System reported a nine months' net operating income of $25,138,386, compared with $14,334,798 in the comparable 1941 period.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad showed a decline with a net operating income of $16,375,366 in the first three quarters of 1942, against $19,128,655 for the corresponding part of last year.

Atlantic Coast Line reported a net operating income for the first nine months of this year of $15,091,367, compared with $9,190,149 for the 1941 period.

Boston & Maine Railroad's net operating income for the period was placed at $7,558,702, against $5,366,805 in the like period of 1941.

St. Louis-San Francisco net operating income for the nine months of 1942 was $17,326,216, compared with $9,036,435 in the 1941 period.

Restricts Cable Circuit Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Board of War Communications issued an emergency order prohibiting the use of communications circuits in submarine cables without prior and specific authorization of the Board. Chairman James L. Fly said the order was essential to successful prosecution of the war.

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where names carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the floor.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2s 55-51 Dec	100	100	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¾	72¾	72¾
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 51	107½	107½	107½
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	74	74	74
6 Am T&T 2¼s 98	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
10 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
2 Am T Fdr cv 5s	106	106	106
3 Am W W & E 6s 75	95	94⅛	94⅝
4 Arm Del 4s 55	103⅜	102⅝	102⅝
9 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
8 AT&Cha AL 4½s 44	95	95	95
14 Atl & Birm 4s 33	103	103	103
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	31	31	31
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	86	86	86
15 A C Line ctf 4s 52	75½	75½	75½
3 A C Line 5s 65	65⅝	65½	65½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Atl Refin 3s 53	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
3 Balt&Ohio 1st mig 4s 48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
61 B&O 95 st A	59	58⅝	59
4 B&O 95 st C	30	29½	30
17 B&O 2000 st D	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
38 B&O 96 st F	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜
33 B&O cv 60 st	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
12 B&O cv 80 st	24	24	24⅛
12 B&O 4s 48	24⅛	24	24⅛
51 B&OPL&WV 4s 51	58	57½	47¾
17 B&O S W 50 st	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛
2 B&O T C 4s 59	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	57½	57½	57½
30 Boston&Me 4½s 70	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	39	38⅝	39
4 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	73¾	73¾	73¾
31 Buff R&P 5s 57	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	36	35⅜	36
3 Can Sou 5s 62	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	80½	80½	80½
1 Can Nat 5s 68 Oct	107½	107½	107½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Can Pac 5s 44	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	99	99	99
6 Can Pac 4s perp	88½	88½	88½
1 Caro Cen 4s 49	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 Celanese 3½s 62	58	58	58
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Celotex 4s 52	34	34	34
10 Cen of Ga cm 5s 45	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	20⅜	20½	20⅜
2 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	71¾	71½	71½
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	19	19	19
18 Cen NY Pok 3½s 62	73	73	73
30 Cen Pac 5s 60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	57½	57½	57½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	81½	81½	81½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	78½	78½	78½
7 C&O 4½s 92	128¾	128¾	128¾
4 C&O 2nd 4½s 89 R&A	114½	114½	114½
16 Chi & Alton 3s 49	22¼	22¼	22¾
4 CB&Q rfg 4s 71A	75½	75½	75½
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	66¾	66¾	66¾
31 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82⅛	81¾	82⅛
13 CB&Q 4s 111 40	97	96½	97
1 CB&Q 3½s 81 cv	94	94	94
7 Chi&E Ill inc 97	31¾	31	31¾
1 ChGW Tnc4½s 2038	39½	39½	39¾
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	65½	65½	65½
169 CMSP&P 5s 75	17	16⅞	17
10 CMSP&P 5s 2000	4	4	4
5 CM&SP 4½s 89C	42¾	42½	42¾
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	42¾	42½	42¾
2 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42¾	42½	42¾
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¾	23⅜	23¾
8 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	33	32¾	33
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	22¼	21¾	22¼
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
4 Chi&NW 4s 87	32	32	32
5 Chi&NW 3½s 87	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
5 Chi Rv 5s 27	51	51	51
104 CRI&P 4½s 52A	19⅛	18¾	19⅛
18 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4	3⅞	4
45 CRI&P 4s 88	3	3	3
181 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	32	32	32
2 CSL&NO 5s 51	18½	18⅜	18⅜
5 CTH&ESE rfg 5s 60	72	72	72
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	64½	64½	64½
1 Child Co 5s 57	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	40¼	40¼	40¼
30 CCC&StL 4½s 77	29	29	29
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	49¾	49	49⅛
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	67½	67¼	67¼
33 Cl & So 4½s 80	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	27¼	26½	27¼
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	91¾	91¾	91¾
17 Con Edis 3½s 48	88	88	88
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Con Oil 4s 55 Ja n	104	104	104
1 Crucible St 3½s 66	34½	34½	34½
3 CubaNoRw 5½s 42 rct	91½	91½	91½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	32½	32½	32½
28 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	94½	94½	94½
5 Del L & W 6s 63	59⅜	58⅞	59
34 D & R G 4s 36	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
1 D & R G West 5s 55	20⅜	19½	20⅜
83 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 D & R G West 5s 78	4	3¾	4
17 D Motors Fn 6s 45	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
5 Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	37	37	37
4 El Paso & SW 5s 65	83	83	83
20 Erie 4½s 2015	57½	56⅞	57
3 Erie 5s 75	91½	91½	91½
3 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106½	106½	106½
11 Fla E Cst 5s 74	16½	16½	16½
5 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Francis Bar 6s 55	82½	82½	82½
6 Gen El Cast 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
20 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¼	102	102
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	83	83	83
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	83½	83½	83½
13 Gt Nor 4s 46C	77½	77½	77½
14 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Gt Nor 3½s 67	77½	77½	77½
14 Gulf M&N 5s 50	70	69⅝	70
11 Gulf M&O 4½s Inc 2015	54½	53⅝	54½
2 Houst'nOolTex4½s54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48	47¾	48
12 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	48	47¾	48
1 Ill Bell 7s 1 2¾s 81	102½	102½	102½
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	54½	54	54
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	49¼	49½	49¼
35 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49½	48¾	49¼
15 Ill Cen 4½s 66	48½	48¼	48½
26 Ill Cen 5s 55	48	47¾	47¾
8 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	57¾	57¾	57¾
5 IC&eCStL&NO 5s 63A	53¾	53¼	53¼
5 IC&eCStL&NO 5s 63B	51½	51¼	51¼
2 IC&eCStL&NO 4½s 66	46¼	46¼	46¼
14 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	81	81	81
6 Int Hydro Ele cv 6s 44	26⅝	26½	26⅝
	35	34¾	35

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	57⅜	57¼	57¾
2 James F&Cle 4s 59	60¾	60¼	60¼
43 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
20 KC South 3s 50	60	59¼	60
2 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	63½	63¼	63½
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	100	100	100
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	88	88	88
4 L&NAM&M 3½s 97	87½	87½	87½
5 Leh & NY 4s 45	83	83	83
10 Leh & NY 4s 45	82	82	82
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	78	78	78
6 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	75½	75½	75½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	84½	84½	84½
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	72	72	72
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	87½	87½	87½
24 Leh Val 4½s 2003 2003	37	37	37
8 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34	33½	34
1 Libby McNeL 4s 55	32	31¾	32
2 Lorillard Co 7s 44	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	110½	110½	110½
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	94	94	94
5 Louis & N 3½s 2003	88	88	88
1 Lou&N&o 1st M 4s 52	82½	82½	82½
8 Manati Sug 4s 57	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	51½	51½	51½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107½	107¼	107½
9 M & St L cn 5s 24 st	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	8½	8½	8½
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13	13	13
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15¾	15¾	15¾
64 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15¾	15¾	15¾
38 M-K-Tex 4s 62	40½	40⅜	40¾
38 M-K-T 4½s 78	21½	21⅜	21½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36	35½	35¾
8 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	43	43	43
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	33½	33½	33½
10 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	3¼	3	3
39 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	36⅜	36	36⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	36¼	36¼	36¼
44 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
52 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	111⅝	111⅝	111½
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 60	109½	109½	109½
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	37½	37¼	37¼
12 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	33¼	33½	33¾
12 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38⅝	38⅛	38½
5 NashCha&StL 4½s 78	68	68½	68½
7 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101	101	101
5 Natl Stl 3s 65	100½	100½	100½
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	103½	103½	103½
13 N Eng RR 4s 45	73½	73¼	73¼
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	72	72	72
1 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	117½	117½	117½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	124½	124½	124½
1 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 N Orl Term 4s 53	85	85	85
3 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	82	82	82
2 NO Tex&M 5s 68B	54½	54½	54½
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¾	53¾	53¾
66 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54	54⅜	54⅜
2 NYC cn 4s 98	51	50⅝	50⅝
40 NYC 3½s 46	53½	53½	53½
3 NYC cv 3½s 52	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 NYCHRR 3½s 97	81	80⅝	80⅝
5 NYC LaSh 3½s 98 reg	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
9 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	50½	50½	50½
18 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 NY Connect 3½s 65	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	100	100	100
5 NY G El H&P 5s 48	64	64	64
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	112	112	112
111 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	54½	54½	54½
1 NYNH&H 4½s 57	44	42¾	44
4 NYNH&H 4s 67	40¾	39¾	40¾
4 NYNH&H 4s 55	35½	35	35½
4 NYNH&H 4s 57	34⅝	34⅜	34⅞
2 NYNH&H 2¾s 47	33	33	33
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33	33	33
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	33½	32⅞	33½
1 NY St&W Term 5s 43	107¼	107¼	107¼
24 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	93	93	93
5 NLAO Pow 5s 55 A	9	8	9
6 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	111	111	111
3 Norf Sou 4½s 98	37	37	37
2 Norf & W 4s 96	74½	74	74½
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	123¾	123¾	125¾
34 Nor Pac 4s 2047	103	103	103
3 Nor Pac 4s 2047	69	68⅝	69
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047 C	57¼	57¼	57¼
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	57¼	57¼	57¼
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57¼	57¼	57¼
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s 87	108	108	108
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	106¾	107
1 Ontario Tran 5s 45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
9 Or Sh Line rfd 5s 46	111	111	111
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Pac Gas&E 3s 70	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	102½	102½	102½
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	110¾	110¾	110¾
15 Para Pict 4s 55	95½	95½	95½
3 Pen Co 4s 52 E	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Pen Co 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
2 Pen Gl Sand 3½s 60	102¾	102¾	103
2 Peo&PekL 4½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Pen P & Lt 3¼s 69	98	98	98
8 Penn RR gen 5s 68	103¾	103¾	103¾
16 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	90¾	90	90
1 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	98	95¾	95¾
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	96¼	96¼	96⅜
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	89	88¾	89
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	91½	91¼	91½
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	63	62½	62½
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	73⅞	73⅝	73⅝
3 Phila Co 4½s 61	95	95	95
4 Phil El 2¾s 71	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
15 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
20 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
1 PCC & StL 5s 70A	105½	105½	105½
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Pitt & W 4½s 50C	57	57	57
5 Port1 Gen E 4½s 60	87½	86½	86½
1 Prov Sec 4s 57	71	71	71
3 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
1 Purity Bak 5s 58	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Readg 4½s 97 A	78	78	78
10 Readg 4½s 97 B	77¾	77¾	77¾
7 Readg Jer Cen 4s 51	83	82¾	83
7 Readg Rand 3½s 56	101	100⅞	101
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101½	101½	101½
21 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	61¾	61¾	61¾
45 Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49	30	29	30
42 RI Ark &L 4½s 34	19¾	18¾	19¾
GOo 3 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	75¾	75¾	75¾
8 StLPeo&NW5s48	48	47¾	48
St L & F 5s 50 B	22½	22½	22½
143 St L & F 4½s 78	21¾	20⅝	21¼
13 StLSF4½s Trfact st	27	27	27
180 St L E F 4s 50	34	33½	34
21 St L S F 4s 50A ct	32	31¾	32
6 St L SW rfg 5s 90	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 StPM&RC 5½s 41	32	32	32
83 Seab A L cn 6s 45	16¾	16½	16¾
25 Sea A Y 6s 45 ct	14½	13½	14
65 Sea A 2 50 st	13	12⅝	13
5 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	24½	23	24
42 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	23½	23½	23½
5 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	11½	11½	11½
114 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	10½	10½	10½
	12¾	12¼	12½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 SeaAllFla 6s 35Bct	12	12	12
49 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
24 Sou Pac 4½s 68	85¾	85½	85½
9 Sou Pac 4½s 81	84½	84½	84½
33 So Pac 4½s 69	85¾	85¾	85¾
21 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70¾	70½	70½
7 So Pac cit 4s 49	69½	69¼	69½
16 So Pac 2½s 46	92	91⅞	92
65 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	87½	86¾	87
8 So Pac SPter 4s 50	88	88	88
5 South Ry gen 6s 55	90	1⅛90	90½
South Ry gen 4s 56	92	92	92
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	71½	71	71
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96	71½	71	71
2 So Ry 4s St L 51	82	82⅜	82⅜
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	89½	89½	89½
3 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	112	112	112
5 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 T RR A St L 3¾s 74	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	103	103	103
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	69	69	69
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	68¾	68¾	68⅝
22 Third Ave adj 5s 60	68¼	68⅛	68¼
15 Third Ave 4s 60	21½	21⅜	21½
1 Toronto H & Br 4s 46	60	59¾	59¾
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	101	101	101
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	100	100	100
6 Un Pac 3½s 71	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
18 U S Steel 2.20s 50	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	97	97	97
2 Va & SW cn 5s 58	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	74½	74½	74½
9 Wabash 4½s 91	108¾	108¼	108½
3 Wabash 4s 81	33⅞	33½	33⅞
7 Wabash 4s 71	42½	42½	42½
9 Walwrth 4s 55	81⅝	81½	81½
12 West Shore 4s 2361	89	88½	89
21 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46¼	46	46¼
1 Westn Md 4s 52	42½	42¼	42½
6 Westn Pac 1st 4s 46	86¾	86¾	86¾
21 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	35¾	35⅝	35½
15 Westn Un 5s 51	35¾	35⅝	35½
4 Western Un 5s 60	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
8 Western Un 4½s 50	83¾	83¾	83⅞
6 West El&Mfg 2¼s 81	84½	84½	84½
7 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	101	101	101
Wilson&Co cv 3¼s547	92½	92	92
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	51¼	51	51¼
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	177	177	177
7 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101½	101½	101½
	99¼	99¼	99¼

Foreign Bonds

24 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72½	72¾	72½
3 Argentine 4½s 48	93¾	93¾	93¾
6 Australia 5s 55	69¾	69¾	69¾
10 Australia 5s 57	69¾	69¾	69¾
10 Australia 4½s 56	69¾	69¾	69¾
7 Brazil 8s 41	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	30½	30¼	30½
7 Brazil C Rv El 7s 52	30¾	30¼	30¼
8 Buen A 3s 84	64	64	64
4 Buen A 4½s 7	44	44	44
2 Canada 5s 52	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Canada 4s 60	101¾	101¾	102
1 Canada 3½s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Canada 3s 67	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Canada 2½s 45	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Chile 6s 62 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Cuba 4½s 77	18¾	18¾	18¾
6 Denmark 6s 42	75½	75½	75½
4 Denmark 5½s 55	45	45	45
3 Denm 5½s 46	39¼	39	39¼
2 Greek 6s 68 pstp	71	71	71
1 Medellin Mun 6½s54	8½	8½	8½
5 Mex 5s asd 45	14	14	14
10 Mex 4s asd 54	9¾	9¾	9¾
60 Mex 10 4s asd 45	8¾	8¾	8¾
10 Hex Irr 4½s asd	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 Minas Ger 6½s 58	8¾	8¾	8¾
15 N Sou Wales 5s 58	75½	75½	75½
2 Norway 4½s 65	75	75	75½
10 Oslo Cty Ry 4½s 55	62½	62½	62½
5 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 Peru 1st 6s 60	68	68	68
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13	12¾	12¾
5 Rio de Pan 6½s 53	13	13	12¾
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	13	13	13
1 Urug a] 3¼s&4¼s79	58	58	58

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 4,255,000; previous day, 6,750,500; week ago, 11,312,400; year ago, 7,118,800; two years ago, 8,282,900; Jan. 1 to date, 1,917,097,050; year ago, 1,740,518,175; two years ago 1-300870,925.

wd—With declaration. xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		Oct. 29 High	Low	Last	Prev. close
30d	Bird & Son, Inc	8½	8½	8½	8¾
2.00	Bos Edison	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25½
5.00	Bos Elevated	63	62¾	63	62¾
.64	Bos & Me pr pf	8	8	8	8
	Bos Pers Prop	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
	Bos & Prov	24½	24½	24½	25
.50d	Copper Range	5¾	5½	5½	5⅞
4.50	E Gas & F pr pf	42½	42½	42½	42⅝
4.60e	E M SR 1st pf	90	90	90	90
1.25b	Empirys Group	28¼	28	28	28¼
.20d	Laconia	3	3	3	3
	Maine Cent pf	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	14½
4.50d	N E Tel & Tel	86	85½	86	85½
	Old Colony RR	25c		25c	35c
.60d	Shawmut Assoc	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
1.80d	Torrington	27½	27½	27½	27¾
4.00	Un Twist Drill	35	35	35	34½
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	43	43	43	43
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	42c	24c	24c	25c
6.00	Ver&cMass RR	90	90	90	91

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. aPaid in 1941 in regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

New Freight Cars in Service

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads put 56,081 new freight cars in service in the first nine months of 1942, the Association of American Railroads announced. Of the total number installed in the first nine months this year there were 33,617 box, stock, and 972 miscellaneous freight cars. Installed in the first nine months of 1942 were 575 locomotives, of which 232 were steam and 343 were electric and diesel. In the same period last year they put 428 new locomotives in service, of which 97 were steam and 328 were electric and diesel.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6⅞	8¼
American Barge Line Co	7⅞	9¼
American Hard Rubber Co	21⅜	25⅜
American Manufacturing	28¼	28¾
American Manufac 5 pf	28¼	28¾
American Wringer Co	7¾	
†Amoskeag Company	4	4⅛
†Amoskeag Company pf	20¼	
Appleton Company	66¼	
Appleton Company pf	30	32¾
Applied Arts Corp	109	69
Arlington Mills	2⅞	3¾
Arnold Print Works	39	42
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	5½	7
Automobile Banking Corp A	23¼	26⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	3	3½
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co	121½	123¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	19¼	21¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	104½	
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	9	10¼
Bird & Son Inc 6

WPB Official Calls Contract Renegotiation Fitting Practice

Pay-as-You-Go Tax Collection Plan Favored

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee expressed the belief today that lower bracket income tax rates should be "readjusted" in the next tax bill and some form of pay-as-you-earn tax collection plan adopted, to clear the way for compulsory savings.

Despite the Treasury's recommendation for immediate drafting of a tax bill to provide another $6,000,000,000 revenue above the new rates signed into law by President Roosevelt a week ago, Senator George said no new legislation would be considered until after the seventy-eighth Congress convenes in January.

Sees Sales Tax

Then—"and there's no use to blink it," Senator George said—if the Treasury officials think it desirable to increase the direct burden on taxpayers, Congress faces enactment of a sales tax.

Inauguration of compulsory savings alone, the chairman declared, would necessitate readjustment of corporate as well as individual income tax rates, and certainly some pay-as-you-earn plan to keep individuals current with their financial obligations to the Government.

"If we can't keep 80 or 90 per cent of the taxpayers current and the remainder two-thirds current as to Federal taxes, we face at the end of the war such a drop-off in income as will bankrupt the taxpayer and cause wholesale defaults," the tall, grave Georgian told newspapermen.

Indeed, he added, some taxpayers might find their obligations too heavy to meet during the course of the war, maybe even next year. This might be true, he said, where men left high salaried positions and large fixed obligations to join the Army or to take small salaried Government posts as their contribution to the war effort.

Tax Collection Difficulty

Senator George indicated there was very little the Government could do to collect taxes in such cases.

"It just can't be helped," he said. "The Government can never undertake to destroy its citizens who, because of reduced circumstances, find it impossible to meet their taxes."

Senator George said he thought that taxpayers as a whole could stand a considerable amount of compulsory savings—"but not without readjusting the individual and corporate income tax rates and fitting those rates into the compulsory savings program."

"The readjustment would result in increasing the actual dollar outlay of the taxpayers," he said, "but I think the greater percentage of that increase would be represented by savings rather than direct taxes."

War Contract Renegotiations Called Good Business Practice

NEW YORK (AP)—The chairman of the War Department Price Adjustment Board indicated that "after the November elections" Congress may reopen the subject of war contract renegotiations which are intended to eliminate excessive profits.

But the chairman, Maurice Karker, told a press conference that "I believe the act is workable now and better than it will be when tinkered with again."

Authority to renegotiate war contracts was given the War and Navy Departments and the United States Maritime Commission under the Sixth National Defense Appropriation Act passed last spring.

Assailed by certain industrialists, the act was recently amended in certain details affecting the Government agencies' authority to renegotiate.

Called Good Business Practice

"Renegotiation is not just a creature of Congress," Mr. Karker said, "but is good business practice that has been going on all the time."

Purchasing agents in private industry in peacetime, he said, were told to bear down on firms whose profits were excessive and to use discretion with others which were essential but facing ruin.

Mr. Karker said he was frankly concerned that instances of excessive profits by a few individual firms would discredit industry generally in the public mind.

Mr. Karker said:

"Our guidepost is this: Everything we do must stimulate and reward production of more materials. This is the only real contribution administration of this act can contribute to winning the war.

"We have no idea that a company must approach the principle of bankruptcy to prove its patriotism. Because of the many factors involved, the board's opinion has varied on the profit margin of companies from 4 to 30 per cent on sales before taxes.

"There are two kinds of profit: One that neither a company nor the Government could justify; the other is when it is impartially agreed that profits are excessive. You can operate by judgment but you cannot operate by formula."

To Take Part of Reduction

Asserting it was the board's intention to get only part of a reduction and not all of it, Mr. Karker explained it thus:

If a company has contracted to make a military item for $100 and finds it can make it for $90, it would not be the policy of the board to take the entire $10 difference because it's the "principle" of the board to encourage low costs and large volume.

"Renegotiation is always on the downside," Mr. Karker said. "There is no provision for revision upwards. But it's a tough job to get money away from a company even when it admits it is excessive."

Renegotiators have not gone back for a second time and do not intend to, Mr. Karker said, unless there is evidence of fraud.

General Motors Corporation was singled out by Mr. Karker as a firm that renegotiated its contracts even before the Government authority to renegotiate was enacted into law.

"The department," Mr. Karker said, "doesn't know how many contracts it has but guesses between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000."

Tennessee Farmer First in Mid-State Section to Try Hemp Cultivation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—On Long Hollow Pike in Davidson County, Tennessee, H. R. Drake, a farmer, is growing hemp for the Government. He is the first farmer in Middle Tennessee to cultivate this crop.

Glenn S. Summers, Davidson County agriculture agent, sent a letter to a select list of farmers suggesting to them that they could assist their government by growing hemp. Mr. Drake was the only one in the group who responded.

Advised that the Commodity Credit Corporation was distributing hemp seed to farmers in an effort to encourage hemp growing in this country, Mr. Drake applied for enough seed to plant 40 acres. The seed was planted last June and the crop is now ready for harvesting.

The crop was grown by Mr. Drake for seed, at the request of the Commodity Credit Corporation. He paid $13.20 a bushel for the seed and will get $8 a bushel for his entire output if it meets government regulations.

Although hemp has been grown in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky for some 150 years, the crop is comparatively new to Tennessee. The rich soil land of the middle section of Tennessee is regarded as especially adaptable to the growing of hemp. For this reason agriculture leaders are hopeful that the Drake experiment will open the door to an expanded interest in the crop.

Rise in New York Commutation Fares Seen Unwarranted

NEW YORK (AP)—George F. Goldthwaite, consulting engineer of the New York State Public Service Commission, testified that railroads supplying commuter service in New York State had increased their profits so heavily this year that a requested 10 per cent rise in intrastate commutation passenger fares was unwarranted.

At a hearing on a petition of 11 New York railroads for the commuter increase, he testified that the New York Central had $7,000,000 and the New Haven $5,445,000 as clear profit during the January-July period this year.

These figures, he said, were arrived at after deductions were made for operating expenses and income taxes.

Mr. Goldthwaite said that the Long Island Railroad had $4,679,000 in total revenues in the first eight months this year, representing a profit of $967,786—the first time, he said, that the railroad was on the black side of the ledger.

Gasoline and Oil Stocks Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Total gasoline stores and all fuel oil supplies increased in the week ended Oct. 24, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Gas oil and distillates, or light fuel oils, increased 641,000 barrels during the week to a total of 47,567,000, while residual, or heavy, fuel oil supplies were up 536,000 barrels to 79,073,000.

Total finished and unfinished stocks of gasoline increased 589,000 barrels to 79,545,000, compared with 78,956,000 at the end of the previous week and 82,390,000 a year ago.

Refineries, operating at 78.7 per cent of potential capacity, ran a daily average of 3,776,000 barrels of crude oils to stills, an increase of 67,000 barrels daily over last week. The percentage was 77.3 and capacity 3,70?,000 barrels last week. A year ago the total was 4,071,000.

Daily average crude oil production in the United States increased 15,100 barrels during the week to a total of 3,917,350, compared with 4,098,800 a year ago.

Estimated gasoline production was 11,486,000 barrels, against 11,227,000 last week.

Staff of Former Brokerage Office With Hunnewell

Hunnewell & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, announce that with the closing of the local office of H. Hentz & Co., the former Boston staff of that firm has become associated with them.

They are William E. Bailey, former resident manager of H. Hentz & Co. with whose Boston office he had been associated for approximately 12 years; James J. Missett, with the same office for the last seven years, and Henry N. Fishburne, with that office for five years.

In addition to their main office in Boston, Hunnewell & Co. have a branch office in Portland, Maine.

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Arkansas Retiring Non-Interest Debt

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Arkansas' $2,207,000 non-interest bearing road district "B" bonds were retired in part by the State Refunding Board and machinery was established for systematic retirement of more of the same issue at subsequent tenders.

The board voted to buy $257,707 par value bonds submitted at 95.25 or less for $243,350 cash, thereby effecting a savings of $14,357 for the State. The average price paid was 94.4289.

The board voted to call tenders Nov. 25 and each six months thereafter for the "B" bonds.

Bonds with a par value of $830,000 were submitted at an average of 96.93. The prices ranged from 80 to 99.875.

The road district "B" issue matures Jan. 1, 1949.

United States Leather Declares Dividends

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Leather Co. declared a dividend of $8 on the 7 per cent prior preferred stock, clearing up arrears on the issue. The disbursement was ordered payable Jan. 4 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Also declared were a regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preferred, payable Jan. 4 to stock of record Dec. 10, and two dividends of 25 cents each on class "A" stock.

The disbursements on class "A" stock were the first since $1 quarterly was paid Oct. 1, 1929. All dividends were out of current fiscal year earnings.

Chicago Great Western

NEW YORK (AP)—Chicago Great Western Railway reported net income of $385,275 in September against net income of $275,154 in September, 1941. Net income in the first nine months this year was $1,352,275 against $1,301,732 in the same months of 1941.

Canada Limits Use Of Metal Containers

OTTAWA (CP)—Limitation of commodities which may be packed in metal containers has been provided for in a prices board order just issued. The board estimated it would mean roughly 180,000,000 fewer tin cans used next year.

The order provides that only "certain essential commodities" may be packed in metal and also restricts the quantity and sizes of permitted containers.

The board said the main products for which metal containers may not be manufactured or used after next Dec. 31 include tobacco, coffee, honey, paint, syrups, edible oils, wax paste and liquid wax, jam, shoe and metal polish, grease and lubricating oil. The announcement said most of these already were on the market in paper, fibre or glass containers.

The board statement said that under terms of the order the use of metal containers was permitted for the principal fruits and vegetables, fish, meats and milk. It added "metal containers are permitted as well, subject to certain limitations, for some paints, varnishes and drying oils and small number of special products."

Bank Clearings 2 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Wednesday declined sharply from the 1942 peak in the preceding week and registered only a nominal increase over the corresponding period of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A heavy contraction at New York was mainly responsible.

Transactions at 23 leading cities aggregated $7,120,398,000, a drop of $1,258,565,000 from the week before and 2 per cent ahead of $6,977,492,000 in the like week of 1941. Clearings at New York amounted to $3,631,540,000, compared with $3,880,958,000 a year ago.

All other cities reporting except Philadelphia showed a rise over 1941. The biggest gainers were: Seattle, 48.4 per cent; Omaha, 40.8; Portland, Ore., 37.0; Richmond, 34.1, and Atlanta, 29.3.

Wellington Fund Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The quarterly report to stockholders of Wellington Fund, Inc., as of Sept. 30, 1942, shows net assets at market values of $6,202,335, equivalent to $12.70 a share. This compares with net assets on June 30, 1942, of $5,518,905, equivalent to $11.98 a share. Current resources on Oct. 24, 1942, aggregate $6,700,975.

G. M. 9 Months Net Is Equal To $1.76 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. and subsidiaries report a net income of $83,635,622 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, equal, after preferred dividends requirements, to $1.76 a common share, compared with $161,249,107, or $3.56 a common share, in the like 1941 period.

For the 1942 third quarter net income was $35,743,411, or 77 cents a share, against $43,022,353, or 94 cents a share, in the similar three months a year ago.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the company—normally the largest manufacturer of automobiles in the world and now operating almost completely as a producer of war materials — pointed out third quarter earnings were calculated on the basis of the recently enacted revenue act.

Favorable Adjustments

He said current quarterly earnings reflected a favorable adjustment inasmuch as taxes for the first six months of 1942 were accrued on the basis of the bill passed by the House of Representatives earlier in the year. Earlier legislation took a bigger chunk out of corporation earnings.

Mr. Sloan said third quarter and nine months net income reflected these adjustments:

1. Provision of $11,800,000 for wage adjustments retroactive to April 28, 1942, and for increased vacation allowances, because of the War Labor Board's order;

2. Provision of $8,552,404 for postwar contingencies and rehabilitation, bringing the total for the nine months to $17,344,612;

3. For price and other adjustments which might arise from renegotiation of war material contracts, provision of $20,645,000 in the current quarter—total of $35,093,000 for the first nine months of 1942;

4. For United States and foreign income and excess profit taxes, provision of $27,104,000 in the current quarter and $87,824,000 for the first nine months of 1942. In the third quarter and the first nine months of 1941, $37,633,000 and $205,993,000 respectively, were provided.

"Deliveries of war materials in the first nine months of 1942 were nearly five times as great as in the like period a year ago," Mr. Sloan said.

He said total net sales were 17 per cent less than in the first nine months of 1941 but "it was reasonable to expect that the net sales for the year 1942 would not be greatly different from those of the year 1941, in which an all-time high record for sales was established."

Huge Capacity Output

Said Mr. Sloan:

"It might be said at this time that the capacity available for war production in General Motors at the end of the current year might be reasonably estimated at $4,000,000,000 on an annual basis at the current level of prices.

"This will be substantially increased during the year 1943."

He said, however, an important distinction must be made between capacity available for production and actual production itself.

The reason for this, Mr. Sloan said, was "that materials or manpower may not be available to employ fully such capacity as exists, and the changes in the demands of the war may not justify maximum production in all categories of products even where plant capacity is available."

The effect on production efficiency of the unfamiliarity of many new employees with factory equipment and processes also should be taken into account, he added.

The average number of employees was 292,256 for the first nine months of 1942, against 302,064 in the corresponding period a year ago, while pay rolls amounted to $585,719,794 and $498,961,619, respectively.

For the first nine months of the current year average hours worked per week were 45.4, against 41.1 in the same period a year ago.

Inventories as of Sept. 30 amounted to $469,510,100, compared with $352,113,838 on Sept. 30, 1941, reflecting the increased volume of war production accounts.

Net working capital was $583,494,709 as of Sept. 30, against $494,638,847 on Sept. 30, 1941. Cash, U. S. Government and other marketable securities amounted to $344,360,792 and $417,563,213, respectively.

Glider Output in Furniture Plants Seen Transport Aid

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The United States can go far toward solving the United Nations' enormous transportation problem by building gliders in furniture factories, E. S. Evans told newsmen.

The Detroit glider expert, who has been telling the nation it might take a leaf from Hitler's book ever since the glider invasion and conquest of Crete, pointed out Hitler used furniture factories to build gliders.

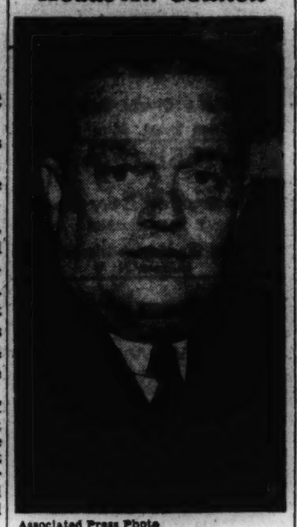
"Gliders can be built quicker and at less cost than cargo planes," the former lieutenant colonel in the aviation reserve said.

"They can move freight at lower cost than the railroads.

"It would take only about a year to equip the nation with a vast fleet of gliders that could be hooked onto power planes for much safer transport of cargoes than our ships can provide."

Mr. Evans estimated 250 planes towing 750 gliders could transport and supply an army of 500,000.

Heads Air Council



Associated Press Photo

I. S. Randall

Named general manager of the Aircraft War Production Council, East Coast, Inc. Mr. Randall is assistant to the chairman of the board of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. The council is made up of eight airplane manufacturers who have pledged themselves to an all-out program of mutual assistance to speed their part in the war effort.

Downtrend in Ship Losses Building Up Insurance Balance

NEW YORK (AP) — A steady downtrend in shipping losses was credited with giving members of the American cargo war risk reinsurance exchange a credit balance of $10,014,186 as of Sept. 30.

Since June, 1939, the American Institute of Marine Underwriters reported more than $16,500,000,000 of war risk insurance on ships and cargos has been written.

It reported net premium income on cargo war risk insurance for the period at $171,629,459 and losses paid and outstanding at $161,615,273.

The American Marine Insurance Syndicate, which discontinued writing war risk hull insurance on the ships themselves early this year when the War Shipping Administration took over that work, showed a debit balance of $24,263,427 on Sept. 30.

The hull insurance group had a net premium income of $35,737,892 and incurred losses of $60,001,319. Four ships still were covered with insurance of $2,691,375.

The operation of the two groups are spread among about 140 insurance companies which do a major part of such business in this country.

New Furniture Orders Up 11 P. C. During September

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP) — The growing prospect of further sharp restrictions in the production of furniture has sent dealers scurrying to make substantial advance purchases, Seidman & Seidman, accountants to the industry, said in reporting a continued upward trend for the field during September.

"New orders booked in September were 11 per cent higher than for August," the report stated. "Compared with September, 1941, they increased 4 per cent."

Shipments for September also increased 11 per cent, but compared with the same month a year ago they were off "some 16 per cent."

The accounting firm also pointed out, however, that an analysis of the industry's operations for the first nine months of this year revealed that new orders were 3 per cent below the total for the corresponding period in 1941, despite a 3 per cent increase during the first three months.

The firm said shipments started out well, but showed a "precipitous retreat" as the year progressed. At the end of the first three months they were 23 per cent ahead, but by the close of the third quarter they had been whittled to a 5 per cent lead over 1941.

Employment, too, continued to decline, and at the end of September the industry had 18 per cent fewer workers engaged in furniture production than in September, 1941.

Men's Non-Wool Clothing Simplification Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board, in an order designed to conserve materials, has imposed simplification provisions on men's and boys' non-wool clothing, and at the same time tightened already existing restrictions on wool clothing for men and boys.

The order requires simplification of garments made from such materials as rayon and cotton. The restrictions, however, are not quite so drastic as the restrictions on wool clothing.

While forbidding use of material in zoot suits, the restrictions on non-wool clothing will allow cuffs and pleats on trousers, and unlined jackets and coats may have outside patch pockets.

The length of coats, the real test of a zoot suit, is limited by the order. Non-wool coats may be only a half inch longer than the limitation for woolen garments. Under this a non-woolen coat, size 37, is limited to a little more than 30 inches, with other sizes shorter or longer in accordance to the size.

U. S. Steel Is Reducing Debt By $30,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the United States Steel Corp. have authorized the calling for redemption Dec. 31 of debentures aggregating $30,000,000 in principal amount.

All of the outstanding serial debentures which mature in 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1951 will be redeemed at respective redemption prices stipulated in the debentures with accrued interest to Dec. 31.

By the redemption outstanding debentures would be reduced to a total of $32,500,000, including $2,500,000 to be redeemed Nov. 1.

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Steel Corp., in calling for retirement of $30,000,000 of its outstanding debentures, has set financial circles wondering how many high grade securities might be taken out of the market as a result of relief provisions of the 1942 tax bill.

It was pointed out a corporation could take advantage of a 10 per cent post war excess profits tax refund immediately if it matched each dollar of refund with $1.50 of is own money and used the total for debt retirement.

"It may be that several hundred million dollars of high grade corporate securities will be retired in this fashion," commented Dow-Jones, Inc., business news service. "Many of the institutional investors who now hold these bonds and notes doubtless will reinvest in governments (Treasury bonds)."

Action similar to that of the steel corporation was expected from other companies, notably industrial concerns with an ample supply of cash and whose earnings are subject to the excess profits tax. It was pointed out that few railroad and utility companies had excess profits, leaving the industrials as the chief beneficiaries.

Dow-Jones suggested as "logical candidates" such big corporations as Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), the Texas Co., Socony-Vacuum, Bethlehem Steel, Inland Steel, National Steel and possibly American Tobacco, Standard of Indiana and Phillips Petroleum Co.

U. S. Steel's action will retire part of a $75,000,000 issue which was offered in 1940. The call applied to serial debentures maturing in 1944, 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1951. They will be redeemed on or after Nov. 2 at prices stipulated in the debentures, with accrued interest to the end of the year.

Venezuelan Firm To Provide U. S. With Natural Silk

NEW YORK (AP)—The Journal of Commerce says a Venezuelan company expects to provide the United States with raw natural silk for war materials at a rate of 1,000,000 pounds a year from cocoons to be grown on the haciendas of that South American nation.

The Venezuelan-financed Corporation de Sericicultura Nacional, S. A., of Caracas, will export the silk and has entered into a sales and technical contract with Biological Raw Products, Inc., of New York, the paper said.

The Venezuelan silk project is the outgrowth of experiments several years ago by the late Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, who attempted to start a silk industry, and planted mulberry trees, the silk worms' food.

Silk from Venezuela, the journal said, would be in the form of "pierced" cocoons, which, while not providing silk suitable for stockings, could be spun into silk yarns. Reeled or filament silk of the type Japan produced is obtained by unwinding strands from the cocoon after the larva inside is killed.

Natural silk, which the U. S. formerly obtained from Japan, is needed so badly for powder bags, parachute lines and other war items that American women have been urged to save their old stockings for war.

Crowley Takes Over Alien Held Stock

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Officials of the American Potash & Chemical Corp., which operates a $22,000,000 plant on the Mojave Desert, were advised by Alien Property Custodian Leo T. Crowley that he had taken over 480,000 shares of the company's stock as owned by foreign nationals.

The company has 528,000 shares of no-par stock outstanding. The officials said operation of the huge plant at Trona, Calif., would not be affected. Seventy per cent of its production is for war use.

President F. Cecil Baker said in a statement that an investigation by Government agencies co-operating with the company disclosed that the 480,000 shares probably are being held in Europe for the benefit of German interests.

He said the stock was sold in 1929 by Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., a British company, which had financed development of the Trona enterprise, to Hope & Co. of Amsterdam.

Canadian Rail Revenues Peak

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian railways during July had the highest July revenue on record, a monthly total only exceeded by the revenue of October, 1928, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics stated in a report. During July railway earnings were $57,329,040, an increase of $12,067,194 over July, 1941, and only $4,341,960 less than October, 1928.

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APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YONKERS, N. Y.—Professional woman wishes to share modern 3-room apartment with business girl; near station. Beverly 7-8648.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Small apt. for 1 person or 2; all conveniences; alcove bedroom, kitchenette and bath. Call Bigelow 1133.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner on car line—Quiet room in private apt.; business person preferred. Beacon 5841 evenings.

N. Y. C.—Beautiful large sunny corner double, overlooking Central Park West. Private bath, shower. Modern building. Refined American family. Convenient transportation. Meals optional. ACademy 4-4194.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 148th St.—Single, private family; convenient transportation; $5.00 weekly. Phone before 10, after 5. Edgecombe 4-4917.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Newly furnished, quiet, warm; near Park, Radio City, church; all transportation. CO. 5-9355.

N. Y. C. 70th (2035 Broadway) (5-F)—Delightful, outside, redecorated; near bath; studio type; $5-$6; elevator. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., Bronx, 2825 Sedgwick Avenue—Comfortable, sunny; near church; board optional. FO. 5-3649.

Practice Room Opportunities

A social plan for young business and professional women who need a work shop for music. Complete, comfortable living quarters PLUS a piano in each room. Convenient cooking facilities. Exclusive, limited to 10 single girls. Unrestricted freedom for practice; no instruction obligation. Ideal for musical growth. Write or call

MUSICAL GUIDANCE HALL
1274 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass. LON 7907

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y.—Large furnished room, private bath; garage; adjacent room available; owner's residence. Box X-48, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

WINTER PARK, FLA.—Fine modern heated home, spacious grounds, open to a few guests. H. L. FLINT, 1427 Westchester Ave.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time; 551 Fifth Avenue. Call VAnderbilt 6-4349 after 1 o'clock.

PRACTITIONER'S office, centrally located; furnished and fully equipped; part time. Write Box S-31, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra 7-8000

WANTED LOADS—household goods for the East from Chicago or vicinity on or about November 4. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

INSURANCE BROKER with some business to manage insurance dept. for real estate office. Write Box M-34, S. 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

MEN OVER 45
For light work; pleasant surroundings. For appointment call Bir. 5414 (Mass.).

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

PROD MGR: Small parts exp	$6-8000
ASST PROD MGR: Shop exp	$5200
ENGRS: Mech—elec—civil	Arr
RADIO ENGRS & TECHNICIANS	Arr
TEL ENGRS: Prod & design	Arr
IND ENGRS: METHODS ENGRS	Arr
CHEMISTS & METALLURGISTS	Arr
PROCEDURE ENGRS: Ind svc exp	$60-80
AIRPLANE OPERATIONS ANALYST	$350--
TRANSPORTATION ANALYST: Coll trnd	$300--
STRUCTURAL DESIGNERS: Concrete	Arr
ARCH DRAFTSMEN: Timber	Arr
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Piping	Arr
TOOL DESIGNERS: Several	Arr
PURCHASING AGENT: New York	$3900
COST & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS	Arr
OFFICE BOYS: Good openings	to $21
NITE CLERKS: Age 45-50	$25
SALES: Drug & grocery contacts	Arr
SALES: State & city contacts	Arr
SALES: Industrial contacts	Arr

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MATURE, congenial woman to assist housework and companionship; good home; $15.00 month. Mrs. Burgess, 611 W. 158th St., N. Y. C.

WOMAN photo laboratory and technician wanted. Write air mail, HYDE PHOTO SUPPLY, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Field organization and public relations executive residing in N. Y. C., having just completed nearly two years' interstate organization work for national organization, is available for affiliation with reputable interests requiring important diplomatic field contacts; unquestionable credentials. Write Box M-35, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG man, student, draft exempt, experienced steno., seeks part-time work. Write Box H-36, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIAMI, FLA. (on Southeastern Coast)—Permanent position desired as housekeeper-companion preferred; hostess; hotel training; sales experience; can drive car. Write details to Box 97, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Statler Bldg.

MIDDLE-AGED lady, Christian Scientist, desires office position as file clerk and general office worker. Write Box B-29, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEEK part-time assignment; charitable, war effort—outside contact—survey; driver's license; also companion, receptionist; mature; Protestant. Write Box C-13, Suite 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS for soloist held Oct. 31, 1942, 3 p. m. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hilton and Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7886.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	12c	25c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	11c	20c
6 consecutive days	12c	22c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BALTIMORE, MD.—1941 Packard Club Coupe, good rubber, $1295. Box C, 421 Title Building.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Stansfield Awnings & Shade Co., Venetian blinds, awnings and window shades, 1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 EVERY DAY. Open 10 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9029, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR 4-0686

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Smart New Fall Selections. $6.95 Up. All sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-5. LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59th St. (Bet. Lex. and Park). N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURS

Creator of Modern Style
STEINFINK
Distinctive Furrier
Made-to-Order. Remodeled. Repaired
340 W. 91 (Cor. Broadway) TR. 4-1843, N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 | NEW YORK CITY | Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

GIFT SHOPS

ROCKWELL SILVER CO., Retail Dept., Meriden, Conn.—Silver Decorated Gifts for Weddings or Showers. Open daily 1-5. Phone 987.

"OLD COPPERS"
Objets D'Art from the Near East and Far East
RH. 4-0060 24 East 51st Street, New York City

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-0280

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD and discarded precious metals bought; N. E. refiner of 130 yrs' standing. The J. M. New Co., West and Elm, Hartford, Conn.

ORGANISTS

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, will hold auditions for permanent organist position (Hammond organ). Give complete information in first letter. Address 4 Gillside Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 1913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1752 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6066.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE training for beginners and advanced, radio and readers; terms reasonable. Phone PA. 9-7965, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Dept.
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

USED CARS

1930 NASH COUPE, sturdy, clean car; good tires, heater. Price $50.00. Owner, 13 Arlington St., Gloucester, Mass.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

STILL FLOUNDERING? Let me guide you to the right activity for work happiness. Call, write for personal consultation. HELEN TRIMPE, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison Avenue, New York. MU-2-0283.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Weir, 1 W. 28 St., N. Y. C. WI. 7-2069

WANTED TO BUY—Old glass, china, bric-a-brac, pictures, furniture, lamps, silver. Clancey Renner, 274 W. Jericho Turnpike, Huntington Station, N. Y.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 141 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

WEARING APPAREL

PERSIAN LAMB CAPE FOR SALE
CALL STA. 0669 (MASS.)

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
Certified Gemologist
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
950 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.

KEEP YOUR CHILDREN
Extra Snug and Warm This Winter!
Our Children's Shop has a wonderful array of warm indoor and outdoor clothing for big and little children.
HOWLAND'S

READ'S
End-of-the-Month
CLEARANCE
STARTS FRIDAY
SEE NEXT PAGE

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SALE!

SABLE-BLENDED

Muskrat Fur Coats

$229

Regularly $259

PLUS FEDERAL TAX

MEIGS AND CO.

Corner Main and Wall

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROUND HILL FARMS
Grade A, Jersey, Guernsey Milk
Telephone 188

As Most of Our Stock Cannot Be Replaced We Suggest That You Make Your Christmas and Gift Selections Now

W. D. WEBB, INC.
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 124

Kitchen Sanitary Cans
Green—Ivory—White—Red
Three sizes, $2.50 to $4.00

Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

Isabel Huthwaite
MILLINERY
HATS MADE TO ORDER
ALTERATIONS
46 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 2187

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

G. P. Lerner
CANADIAN FUR CO.
Fine Furriers Since 1896
95 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

Expert Rug Cleaning
Retailers in Broadloom Rugs and Carpets
HAAS RUG CO.
2464 Main Street 2-0292

FURS
PLASIKOWSKI
73 PRATT ST. HARTFORD, CONN

HARTFORD
West Hartford

Thomson's
FLOWERS
142 SO. MAIN ST., WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

MERIDEN

October Sale of
COATS *and* **SUITS**
Benson's
38 COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

TURNER STUDIO
207 Main Street
Portrait and Commercial Photographer
Cameras and Photographic Equipment
Movie Cameras and Projectors, Screens, Movie Film and Roll Film

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Order early to insure delivery
your choice of
PERSONAL CARDS
Stock Cards and Boxed Assortments
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 College Street Telephone 221

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at *Raphael's*
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN (Continued)

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone, 1158
New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards
CLEANERS

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen
GOWNS
2K Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRIENDLY CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
Strengthen American Unity. Increase the happiness of your own Christmas by sending thoughtful Greetings to men in the service.
★
A. J. COLLINS CO.
70-76 No. Main St., South Norwalk

GIFTS
for Boys in Service
Packed in Cartons
Ready for Mailing
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St., So. Norwalk
49 Wall St., Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-2405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

FOR WOMEN!
Colorful Cardigans of 100% Wool
$5.00
Sizes 38 to 46
FASHION FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

NAME-ON STATIONERY
100 DOUBLE SHEETS
100 ENVELOPES
$1.00
Order now to avoid disappointment later

Our "Zoric" Cleaning Is Most Satisfactory
PERRYS Phone 3-5161

Get him one of these Warm—Heavy—Woolen
MACKINAWS
We have them for boys in sizes 8 to 18
$6.75 to $10.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown—Waterbury—Cheshire

Sullivan's Boys' and Men's Wear
Topcoat Time at Sullivan's
Boys' Coats ..... 8.95 to 16.95
Young Men's ..... 13.95 to 22.50
Men's ..... 22.50 to 45.50
In Camels, Fleece, Tweeds, Covert and Chesterfield at both stores—Waterbury & Torrington

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Announcing the Opening of our Newly Equipped Beauty Parlor
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

New York

ALBANY

Imported ENGLISH WOOL SOCKS
feel fine these frosty mornings
$1.00 to $3.50
Luddy
92 STATE ST. PHONE 4-4053

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charga-Plate

WHITNEY'S
SPORTSWEAR FOR THE DISCRIMINATING
Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
. . . COATS, DRESSES, PLAY CLOTHES . . . WITH LONG TERM INBRED QUALITY.

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2107

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT *Sears* In Auburn, New York
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

REEDS READY TO WEAR
107 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Specialize in Sportswear
Skirts, Sweaters, Blouses

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

It's Time Now to do your Christmas Gift Shopping for The Boys in the Service
THE BIG STORE
Auburn, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Winter Footwear for Men
FLORSHEIM BOSTONIANS
JOHNSTON & MURPHY
DR. LOCKE HEALTH SPOT
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

McLEAN'S
61st Anniversary
Starts Thursday, OCTOBER 22nd, and continues with an abundance of McLean-Quality merchandise at money-saving prices—until October 31st. Watch for further McLean advertising.

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court St.
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 3-3831 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-9288
Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
"The Coal That Satisfies"
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Davey Shops
Feminine Accessories
TO OUR PATRONS: We are thankful for your patronage and hope by courteous treatment and proper service to merit a continuance.
456 Central Ave. Cedar. 2073

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-5846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ACCESSORIES
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOFSTORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

We Specialize in
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
SLIP COVERS
D. R. ANTONIUS
Interior Decorator
136-13 Roosevelt Avenue IN. 3-4212

Hats are at a new low
$3.50 all sizes
Harriet Hats
142-05 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-3448

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No Job Too Big or Too Small
Nassau Blvd. and 232d St. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leslie's
Smart, distinctive Dresses, Suits, Coats and Sportswear selected fashionwise to please your style-conscious personality.
QUALITY but NOT EXPENSIVE
Open Evenings
Corner Continental and Austin

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

It Costs No More to Frame Correctly at
FOREST HILLS SHADE and FRAME CO.
70-44 AUSTIN STREET BO. 8-1008

NEW YORK

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
13 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Harrees
OUTFITTERS TO MEN
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Adam Hats
FREEPORT, N. Y.

Your Car Is Precious . . .
Protect It Against Winter NOW!
GAS SUNOCO OILS
JACK FROST SPECIAL . . Including Whirlfoam Motor Clean-out
CARL GROEPLER'S
Cor. N. Main and Davis St. Ph. Free. 2895

Always Pleased to Serve
BEIER'S
Better Ice Cream
Candies and Luncheons
30 W. Merrick Rd., Near Church St. Tel. Free. 1874

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Buy Furs with Confidence
ARGERSINGER'S
Smart Fall Shoes
FOOT REST ENNA JETTICK and BETTY BARRETT
Shoes for Women
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

QUALITY WOOLENS
for
WORK AND SPORT
H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 CHURCH ST. GLOVERSVILLE

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Keep Your Home in Good Repair
No Priorities on Repair and Maintenance
QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., Inc.
Building Supplies
Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1303-M daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

-ON- LONG ISLAND
It's ALBERT'S *for* Quality Furniture
307 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD
Mattress Manufacturing Co.
Mattresses, Box Springs
Remade and Sterilized
78 Main Street Hempstead 4310

Cheer Your Team to Victory in Football Fashions from
Carol Green's
253 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead
80 S. Main Street, Freeport

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-3410
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DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY
Now is the time to select
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR OVERSEAS
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Headquarters
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Call Havemeyer 6-0232
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3764 86th Street
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

Luncheon, Dinner, Supper
Get in the spirit at
THONEBE'S
For Hallowe'en's Finest Candies, Novelties
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For Your Home Decorating
Lamps--Mirrors--Pictures
Expert Picture Framing
Order your Personal Christmas Cards NOW
DECORATIVE ARTS
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BABY CARRIAGES
JUVENILE FURNITURE
STATIONERY TOYS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
GERSTENHABER'S
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PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 12 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
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Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

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PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
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Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Kerosene Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10230

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK (Continued)

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

MATTRESSES
BOX SPRINGS—PILLOWS
Renovated—Sterilized
Westchester County Bedding Co.
229 North Avenue, New Rochelle
N. R. 2-1589 White Plains 3250

For Your Hallowe'en Party Serve
Neilsen's
FROZEN FANCIES
and Fresh Fruit Punch
587 NORTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
5Hore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

"May I Serve You?"
NANCY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
2226 Coney Island Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dewey 9-9186

Borough of Manhattan

In the very ♡ of Town
JIMMY
Hairdresser
Permanents $5 to $7.50
33 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
Room 1019 Open 10-7 LO. 5-3511

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
SERVICE MEN'S BOOTH
Located on Main Floor for your convenience. Here you will find not only a wide selection of gifts but instructions on how to prepare for mailing.
Last Call for Christmas Mailing October 31
Luckey, Platt & Company

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER

For Your Hallowe'en Party Serve
Neilsen's
FROZEN FANCIES
and Fresh Fruit Punch
123 WESTCHESTER AVE.

QUEENS VILLAGE

REMODELING REPAIRING
Regina FURS
Furriers Since 1907
Custom Coats to Order
221-17 Jamaica Avenue Missouri 7-1018
A Shop Also at Rockville Centre

RICHMOND HILL

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VIRGINIA 9-2233
DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY
ALL OCCASIONS
GIFTS FOR
E. D. RUMMEL
116-19 JAMAICA AVE.
RICHMOND HILL

VIRGINIA 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
Let us demonstrate the NEW Miracle Wall Finish
Phone Vi. 9-8360

The Smart Shop
Millinery
OUR ONLY STORE
106-13 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 106th and 107th Streets

JOHN J. JOHNSTON, INC.
Established 1903
Roofing—Rock Wool Insulations
Quiet May Oil Burners
Virginia 7-4200 111-08 Jamaica Ave.

Treadeasy Shoes
$7.50
(Some styles higher)
Paramount Shoe Shop
111-21 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 7-3234

Virginia 9-1426 Established 1910
C. FRANCIS JOHANSEN
SKILLFUL
WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY REPAIRING
104-40 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

A. KOOR
Marlene's
Furs—Ready Made and to Order
Remodeling and Repairing
115-16 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 7-2924

ROCHESTER

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BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7384

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
423 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
681 Clinton Avenue North

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84
Cash and Carry Stores
University at Culver—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 550

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Groceries
BIRDS EYE
Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1080

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARK AVENUE FURRIERS
COATS MADE TO ORDER
And Ready to Wear
Remodeling - Repairing
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 6771
276 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 So. Park Ave. RVC 2340

SCARSDALE

People Who Appreciate
Fine Linens, Colorful Table Coverings, Quality Towels
and the best in Sheets and Cases have long made a habit to shop in our Main Floor Linen and Domestics Department.
In Scarsdale, It's
MEAD'S

SPENCER SERVICE
An Economical Way to Shop!
Shop at home and save your tires and gasoline . . . I'll be glad to demonstrate Spencer Individually Designed Foundations right in your own home!
MRS. ELIZABETH A. HACKER
Your Country Needs You
Keep fit—Look attractive.
1 Kingsbridge Plaza MO 8-0594
MT. VERNON, NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

Fashionable
Coats—Suits
by
Madam Lorraine
Exclusively at
THE EARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Quality Furs
Beyer Fur Shop
140 BARRETT ST., SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
LINENS

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4841 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

TARRYTOWN

'blue coal'
HI HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

TROY

Miss Jane M. Bennett
Feyls Hat Shop
81 Fourth Street
Opposite Proctor's Theater
TROY, NEW YORK

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

WATERTOWN

Special Purchase!
FAMOUS-MAKE SHOES
VALUES TO 10.95 2.99
On sale three days only, starting Thursday . . . 1000 pairs famous-make shoes, regularly 5.50 to 10.95 . . . fit-yourself service in EMPSALL'S BASEMENT.
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

How will your figure look this Fall?
Try one of our CORSETS expertly fitted
Dorothy Stein
146 Mamaroneck Ave., Cor. Post Rd.

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84. Scars. 2929

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121. Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1455
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

Westchester's Newest, Finest and Largest Food Center . . .
LUCKY BOY
• Variety • Price • Value
Do all your food buying at 35 West Post Rd. White Plains

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
● Schrafft's Candy
● Revlon
● Arrid . . . a cream deodorant
359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix" W. P. 4888

YONKERS

De Roberts
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street ● Tel. YON. 5-6488
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

Send It to the Laundry.
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Or Berlin

Radio comedian Red Skelton has no illusions as to his vacation plans for next year. He says: "I'm planning on taking my vacation next year in Tokyo. I'd thought I'd stay at the MacArthur Hotel on Doolittle Avenue right across from Roosevelt Park. Sounds like I'd enjoy it there."

One Is Enough

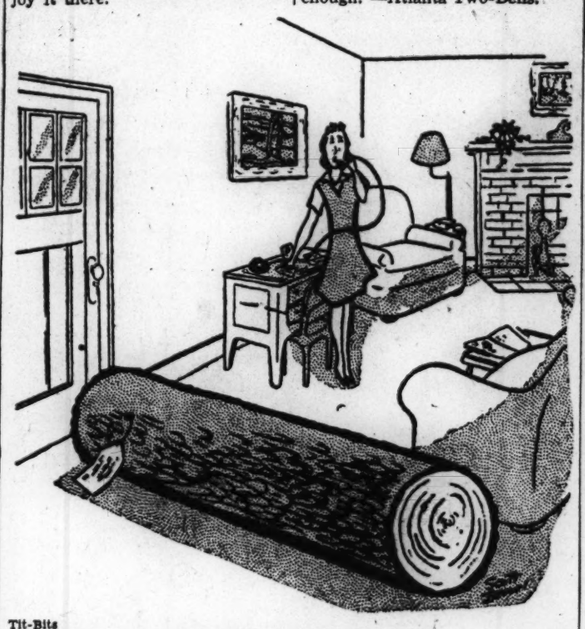
Suitor: "I have come to ask for the hand of your daughter."

Father: "Which one, Jane or Helen?"

Suitor: "Jane, sir."

Father: "Do you make enough to support two?"

Suitor: "No sir. One will be enough."—Atlanta Two-Bells.



Tit-Bits

"Hello, dear. The unfinished furniture you bought from those strangers at such a bargain price has arrived."

For Accuracy

When a country correspondent of the Eugene (Ore.) Register-Guard sent a story to her newspaper about a local wedding she enclosed samples of the dress worn by the bride, the matron of honor and the bride's mother, so the society editor would be certain to get the facts straight.—Editor & Publisher.

Literal

"How quaint the minds of children are!" remarked the late Jane Addams, of Hull House, one day at a mothers' meeting. "One New Year's Day I gave a little girl a present of a diary."

"'This is a diary,' I explained to her. 'Every day you must write in it a record of your life, a record of how you live.'

"The little girl turned the blank pages of the book and said:

"'But why isn't it called a livery instead of a diary, ma'am?'"

A Verse for Today . . .

Son of man, what is that proverb . . . The days are prolonged, and every vision faileth? . . . I will make this proverb to cease. . . . The days are at hand, and the effect of every vision.—EZEK. 12:22, 23

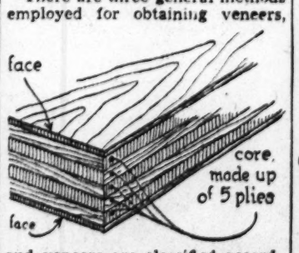
Did You Ever Wonder

How Large Sheets of Wood Veneer Are Obtained?

Veneer is a thin sheet of ornamental wood used as a surface to give beauty to the exterior finish of pianos, cabinet-work, panels, etc. It permits the use of exquisitely grained woods from logs too costly to be employed in solid wood construction.

The use of veneers is an art which is nearly as old as civilization. itself. Examples of Egyptian veneer work thousands of years old have been discovered and preserved. The popularity of veneers in ancient Rome is mentioned by the historian Pliny.

There are three general methods employed for obtaining veneers,



and veneers are classified accordingly as sliced, sawn, or rotary-cut.

In slicing, the log is moved against a long knife which cuts off long narrow strips 1-40 to 1-28 inch thick. The sawn type of veneer results from moving a log against a very thin band or circular saw which cuts off strips 1-8 to 3-16 inch thick. Sawn veneers are more valuable than sliced, for the wood fibers are not disturbed and the sheet is capable of being given a finer polish.

The most common method of veneer making is the rotary process. This is the process by means of which the very large sheets of veneer are obtained.

The log is held firmly in a lathe and made to turn against a sharp knife which planes off a thin continuous sheet of wood, much like unrolling cloth from a bolt. It is possible to get paper-thin veneers by this method, with thicknesses of from 1-50 to 1-100 of an inch.

Plywood consists of three or more sheets of veneer placed so that the grain of each layer runs cross-wise to the grain of the next layer. These layers are glued or bonded together under heat and pressure. Such builtup stock combines great strength with lightness, and offers the further advantage of resistance to the warping that so often twists solid wood boards and planks out of shape.

W. P. Kenney

Stamp Notes

Wide World Features

Because of a reversal of government policy in effect during World War I, stamp collectors today have the opportunity of dressing up their collections as well as showing their patriotism by the inclusion of war stamps.

War stamps, not catalogued in World War I, now are being catalogued for the first time. As a contribution to the war effort, the New York dealers, R. J. Scott Stamp & Coin Co., are selling sets of war stamps in singles, blocks of four and panes, all at face value, and are supplying the purchasers loose-leaf sheets for mounting without cost.

Argentina has issued three new stamps, all in attractive designs. One is a 35-cent blue express stamp which shows the general post office building at Buenos Aires. A new stamp for airmail service comes in a design similar to a previous issue. It is a 30-cent orange, formerly lithographed and now printed by offset. The design shows the shadow of an airplane against the back of an envelope.

The third stamp commemorates the "Day of the Race" and is in the value of 15 cents, with the all-blue design showing the so-called Columbus lighthouse and bearing the dates Oct. 12, 1492-1942. This stamp honors the Spanish blood of Argentina's pioneers and refers to the 450th anniversary of Columbus' venture. Stamps honoring racial ties have been issued in previous years by other South and Central American countries including Paraguay, Nicaragua, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. It is the first stamp of this nature issued by Argentina since 1929.

Paraguay has issued four emergency stamps of one and seven peso values while awaiting arrival of a commemorative set. recently mentioned here. The emergency set is of smaller size than normal. . . . A new Brazilian stamp now available commemorates the fourth national Eucharistic congress in Sao Paulo. Value is 400 reis, the design of church coat of arms being in light brown. . . . Added to war prints now available is a set from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the three countries using the same stamps. There are seven values.

Daily Quotation

True happiness is to no spot confined.
If you preserve a firm and constant mind,
'Tis here, 'tis everywhere.
—JOHN H. WAYNE

United States Army Signal Corps issue of Radio News Magazine

Getting Posted on Communications

This picture shows that one of the more strenuous activities in the training of United States Army Signal Corps students is the scaling of poles and assembling of cross arms, tying in of communication lines and testing while aloft.

Brevities

Punch ©: We rather admire the patriotic citizen who photographed his house and sent his friends postcards marked with a cross to denote the bedroom he occupied during his summer holiday this year.

St. Louis Star-Times: Whenever someone takes it upon himself to explain the monetary system of this country, we ask him why gold is dug out of the ground and then buried back into the ground, and that winds up the conversation.

Blessings of Democracy

New York City

A writer in a letter published in a recent weekly magazine says whenever he buys a War Bond he sits down and tries to decide which envelope to put it in. One envelope is marked "Yellowstone Trip—1955," another, "Postwar Automobile (six white-wall tires)," and yet another "College for Patricia." He further writes that although he is helping the war effort, he is also doing himself a favor as he is saving for "the future we are all fighting for."

This letter inspired one person to redouble her efforts to buy more bonds, although she was subscribing to the regular purchase of them. She made the following resolution which has already been put into effect. Realizing the benefits and privileges which have long been hers, and which has cost her nothing, she decided that whenever she borrowed a book from the public library, visited the museums, used the public swimming pool, attended a free concert, she would buy a defense stamp. In that way she could repay her debt and express gratitude for blessings accruing to her. Blessings of our democracy—free speech, free education, and freedom to worship as conscience directs. Blessings to be preserved not only "from sea to shining sea" but to extend, and ultimately embrace all harassed peoples and nations.

"Silver," Pewter, and Tin

Leading sportsmen are patriotically contributing their "silver" trophies to the nation's scrap piles, for under the silver is pewter, which is largely tin.

NEWS ITEM — ROME — *Mussolini celebrates the 20th Anniversary of Fascism's march on Rome.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Heap Subtle* — By LE PELLEY

COME ON BUD. LET'S PLAY INDIAN! WE CAN RAKE UP THE LEAVES AND HAVE A BIG CAMP
?
YEAH?
WHY, THERE'S A LOT OF TRASH IN THE BACKYARD THAT WOULD MAKE A WONDERFUL FIRE! AND WE COULD DANCE AROUND IT AND EVERYTHING... JUST LIKE REAL INDIANS
DON'T GIVE ME THIS "INDIAN" STUFF..... WHAT YOU WANT IS SOMEONE TO HELP YOU CLEAN UP THE YARD!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Don't Tell Me Its One of Those Things!* — By RODGERS

"I don't suppose my nose is any better than yours," I told Military Secret today.
"But you know the old saying—'Two sniffers are better than one!'"
SNIFF
Well, I stayed around all day—but although I sniffed and sniffed and sniffed—I couldn't find a single trace of anyone who could have spied on us last night!
"Humph!" I growled to myself as I finally gave up for the day and started home—the only thing it could be is a bird—
BOO!
"Unless it's a—a—a ghost!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles "Views With Alarm"* — By THE HAGERS

"Stock campaign phrases don't appeal To modern ducks," said Joseph Teal.

"'View with alarm, and point with pride'—Such twaddle Drake must put aside.

Just listen to this song I wrote' There's victory in every note.

We'll boost Drake's votes on wings of song" (Tomorrow, see if Joe is wrong.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The March on Civilization

There were days when free peoples seemed to think it couldn't happen anywhere. One of those days came in late October just twenty years ago. If there had been music by Verdi—or more appropriately by Mascagni who was to become the protégé of Fascism—one might have supposed the scene was taking place at La Scala. But it was not an opera, it was not a comedy; it was world tragedy afoot: the "March on Rome."

Some years later there was another parade. It too was made up mostly of young men. It had the same unreal quality, but also an ugliness not discernible in its Italian counterpart. It occurred in Berlin, and two Americans saw it. They heard it, too—the violent stamp of the feet, the measured, reiterated snarl: "Perish the Jew."

One of the Americans said to the other: "I tell you, if this thing is not stopped now, it will bring all Europe to ruin in five years." As most free peoples would have said then, he was an alarmist, a "warmonger." He did exaggerate: Europe was not brought to ruin in five years; the job took two or three years longer.

It seems almost symbolic that the day on which that funny march on Rome took place was also the day on which the Czechoslovak Republic was celebrating its fourth anniversary. For two decades these two novel influences in Old World society were to trouble the conscience of all the world, the one by its moral claim upon that conscience, the other by its blasphemies against all moral claims.

When at last the unbelievable had happened in two countries, people of other lands comforted themselves with the assumption that was to be phrased so tellingly, "It can't happen here." But it was happening everywhere. Wherever men refused to look, there the unwatched shadows reflected the sinister movements of things that were harder than shadows. It was happening everywhere. When at last the overt attack came, free peoples began to see that they had invited it. For the aggressors worked on the basis that men who will not help their brothers cannot help themselves.

It cannot happen much longer. Stage play in Rome, parades in Berlin—the meaning of these things is clear now, now that the Battle for Civilization must be fought and won. Has mankind learned that freedom is so sacred a thing that free men cannot tolerate the mocking of it, even for "home consumption" by a would-be Caesar, even when it is someone else's freedom that is being trifled with?

Thoreau—Fuel Expert

"Now for short days and early twilight, in which I hear the sound of wood-chopping." If the ax blows could have been confined to an old forest fence "that had seen its best days," or to the dead wood that lay about the town forests of his day, Thoreau might always have liked to hear that sound. He knew how good a meal tasted when cooked over fuel laboriously gathered in the woods.

But he always sounds sad when speaking of the great trees felled by lumbermen. He sees them standing high against the sky—like that great pine "fifteen minutes yet to its fall"—as if they would stand another hundred years. But the snarl of the saw and the hard laughter of the ax reverberates through the autumn air.

Thoreau was never called upon to write an essay about oil-burning furnaces, about the electrical controls that operate them, the fans and the guns that break the oil into tiny particles, the roaring flame and . . . the emptying tank. Perhaps he would not have approved of living in a manner so involved with paraphernalia.

But by 1942 he would at least have become accustomed to seeing others do so. Knowing how many a tree had been spared the fire because of the oil burner, he might not be over-sad at the increased sound of chopping to be heard in the forest this fall. Though he would doubtless remind us that what he said about picking up dead wood—like the water-logged raft he found in Walden pond whose timbers "burned the better for the soaking"—still holds good.

..unt Matilda, who has owned the thing for sixty years, has contributed her coffee mill to the scrap drive, and thereby killed two birds with one stone, so to speak.

News From the Navy

More than once this newspaper has questioned the United States Navy's handling of war news. We have felt that officials were unaware how the withholding of bad news and putting out of optimistic statements combined with irresponsible "hurrah" headlines to induce first complacency over the war and then distrust of official information. Today we are happy to say that the current handling of news from the Solomons, the area which Americans are watching most breathlessly, deserves commendation.

Elmer Davis's announcement that all sinkings of major warships have been reported to the American people is a good example of morale-building information. At a time when many Americans were saying, "If there has been a big naval battle, we can't have won or we would have been told," and some were even turning to the notably false Japanese short-wave for lack of better news, Mr. Davis has produced valuable reassurance.

Moreover, this information can be of no aid to the enemy. Coupled with the recent manifest effort to give the people news from Guadalcanal within a few hours—except for ship losses properly withheld in cases where the enemy might have been in doubt—the Davis statement discloses a welcome appreciation of the need for maintaining confidence in America's official news. The attitude and effort deserve appreciation from press and public.

Chile: Problem in Technique

Washington's diplomacy of calculated frankness has set Chile seething over the issue of an immediate break with the Axis. Near riots in Santiago underline Chile's problem as not so simple as to be solved by a public rebuke of the kind delivered by Acting Secretary of State Welles in Boston. Mr. Welles, long schooled in the difficulties and delicacies of Latin-American diplomacy, knows this. Washington resorted to a public rebuke only when methods of quieter diplomacy had been tried for months without sufficient effect.

Chileans and other Latin Americans respect strength, but do not easily surmount their own wounded pride. Yet the times have gone beyond pride, beyond niceties. Ships are being sunk. Nationals of Chile's neighbors are being thrown into the sea. A world is struggling to escape slavery. Chilean patriots would be the last to lend unwitting aid to the foes of human freedom.

Other Latin-American Governments which have assumed the risks and responsibilities of a break with the Axis were asking searching questions: why, for example, the attitudes of Chile and Argentina should be condoned and those countries given economic benefits while exposing the continent to Axis spies.

While the atmosphere can be cleared by frankness, Chile's basic position has not changed. There has never been any serious question about the overwhelming sympathy of the Chilean people and Government for the Allied cause. In this respect the Chilean Government differs with the Government, though not with the people, of Argentina.

Even former Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa, currently branded as pro-Axis, has been a lifelong friend of the United States. While some sinister development may have changed his outlook, it is also possible that he opposed a break with the Axis on the grounds of expediency. Chile's entire economy is exposed along its "shoestring" Pacific seaboard.

Regardless of diplomatic techniques, whether of spanking or persuasion, a more powerful argument will be the course of events in the Pacific. Such progress as Chile had made in recent months toward a break with the Axis was due largely to United States successes in the battles of the Coral Sea and of Midway. Santiago will be watching the Solomons before committing itself beyond recall.

Don't Tell Us

On second thought, it wasn't Phineas Fogg, it was Phileas. And if you, dear reader, are the one in a hundred thousand who knows that fact, you may feel that a correction is in order. The other 99,999 will remain satisfied that it may have been Phineas, after all. If we had called him Phileas they wouldn't have recognized him.

But, of course, good dictionaries of fictional characters spell it Phileas. Are they sure? For that matter, what about Jules Verne who, in his famous story, "Around the World in Eighty Days," gave Mr. Fogg the name of Phileas? Was the author being dependable, or was he just making the whole thing up?

Our Readers Say—

What Shall We Do With the Nazis?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Merely to offer the Germans some form of democracy, and to afford them economic security will not be enough to keep them from again upsetting the world. And to disarm them completely will not further assure the world of their continuing contentment and return to peaceful pursuits.

No, it will take something more—the German people must be completely re-born if the world is to be made safe for little people. Since a whole generation of Germans has now been indoctrinated with ideals that are contrary to the rights of humanity, they will have now to be dis-indoctrinated of these wicked ideals, and re-indoctrinated with new ones which are more suitable to the ways of life that make for civilized living on their own part, and that of their neighbors.

How to accomplish this is one of the most pressing problems which society now has to face—how can it be accomplished? What forces can be brought to bear upon the people to give them the abiding conviction that they, through their leaders, have committed a major crime against society?

Merely to attempt to punish them will not be enough—many think they should be punished, but it is far more important for the world that they be so completely regenerated that they will, in time, come to behave like human beings, and to become again the great creative people which once they were.

This regeneration must be inspired, and it must be fostered, and preferably by a new leadership which is to arise out of the rubble of the distress and despair that is soon to come to the German people.

Should we sit by and wait for this leadership to arise from the ashes?

No, we must help to rekindle the flickering flame of decency, and through imported assistance communicate to the best of the now suppressed leaders a courage which will accelerate the regeneratioh of the German people.

There must be a new pattern, a new way of life, a new concept of the dignity of man, a new ideal for motherhood, a new appreciation of the virtue of truth and beauty and goodness, a new sense of co-operation, of ethical conduct, of that reverence for life which will cause the people to rejoice in furthering life, rather than in destroying it.

How can we do it? Are there enough men and women who will consecrate themselves to the task, to assure its accomplishment?

Atlanta, Ga. KENDALL WEISIGER

"The World We Want"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your excellent editorial, "The World We Want," you say, "The greatest truths are those which have been stated in simplest terms and stated most often." You add, "The literature on the world of our day, however—on politics, economics, ethics—is often complicated," and "It is much more difficult to apply this standard to world questions we do not fully understand."

I would disagree that "greatest truths in the simplest terms" is not adequate medicine for international affairs. Halting Italy at Ethiopia would have been the plainest act of a Good Samaritan. Arming our Guams and refraining from shipping war supplies to Japan would have been the most rudimental common sense. Disarming Hitler when he invaded the Rhineland was a responsibility under a written agreement. Nothing "complicated" in any of these.

Jesus said, "A little child shall lead them." What leagues foreign and home relations have wandered from childlike simplicity! For a long while I have been trying to put into words what you say so briefly and amply, "truths in simplest terms." They will be found at the very heart of "The World We Want"; they are all we really do want.

San Francisco F. D. W.

Scrapped Army Cars

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In interest of the scrap drive, I recently learned that at Fort Lewis, Washington, there are 5,000 or more scrapped army cars, many late models, ranging all the way from "jeeps" to staff cars. Scrapped because of the failure of one part or another, they now cover acre after acre as they stand out in the open with their tires rotting and metal rusting. Certainly many could be placed in service for training purposes by interchanging their parts. If that is not possible or practical, their scrap value in rubber alone would be enormous. I might add that the trucks are not even jacked up. Such waste is appalling!

Why can't something be done about this extravagant waste in the face of such urgent need?

We are very much interested in your current series of "The World We Want." We feel that you are carrying out an important work in bringing this subject before your readers now. We also followed with great interest the series of articles on "Britain in Wartime" by Richard Strout.

Portland, Ore. PIERCE E. SCRANTON

"Why?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding your editorial "Why?":

Why should not all manpower be on the same basis? If it is necessary to draft men for our fighting forces (I have a son and two nephews in service now, all volunteers), why not draft manpower for all other branches of services for winning the war and victory?

Why should war production receive such high wages when our men give all their time in service. Couldn't and shouldn't the pay be equal? Not any change in the present United States Army pay, but lower for war production.

Why have many people left places of employment to go into war production, for the wages offered, or just for patriotism and winning the war and victory? I wonder.

Why wouldn't it help to solve some of the tax problems, etc., if balances were reached through lower war production wages?

(MRS.) EMMA T. PEARSON

Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

On the Russian Front

Just a Push to Pittsburgh

The work train was almost ready to pull out.

"Want to come along to Sand Patch?" Uncle Jerome asked. "Come on, make up your mind in a hurry," he snapped as I hesitated. "Jake's waiting for the highball up ahead."

So I climbed up on the caboose, and at once the work train eased through the yards. At Tower CU, it crashed over onto Number 3 track westbound. A man with a green eyeshade waved in the tower as we passed. Uncle Jerome gave the little air whistle a toot. "That's Tasker Hughes," he explained. "Used to go to school with him up in Westernport."

The train threaded its way across to Number 1 track at the yard limit, and we were in the clear of the main line, with Sand Patch 67 miles away. We went inside the caboose. It was surprisingly cozy. Bunks, a coal stove, a table, and a kerosene lamp with a reflector were the main items it contained. They filled it up—homey, yet manlike.

"Make yourself to home," Uncle Jerome invited. "We got the place to ourselves this run. No flagmen or brakemen on these here work trains."

We were bowling along at a pretty fair clip by this time. I nearly fell into one of the bunks as we swung across a bridge and leaned around a curve. The caboose lurched heavily and noisily from side to side.

I soon explored my way up into the cupola, which is the little conning tower of a caboose where one sits in a little bucket seat and watches the whole train stretched out ahead. The engine was belching out black smoke and pulling hard. I could feel the tugs at each revolution of the drivers.

* * *

"Sand Patch is pretty far up in the mountains, isn't it?" I shouted down to Uncle Jerome.

"Pretty high! Say, you put two box cars up there in the middle of Sand Patch tunnel, right at the top. Give one of them a push one way, and it'd wind up in Pittsburgh. Give the other a push in the other direction, and it'd wind up in Washington—without stopping once. And that's nearly 300 miles apart," Uncle Jerome added triumphantly.

Doubt assailed me. Could it be—?

"That's if," Uncle Jerome hastened to explain, "you could keep the cars on the track around these here curves. It's downhill, though, every inch of the way."

I felt relieved. For a moment, I had suspected Uncle Jerome of exaggerating. Then a thought struck me.

"Why do they use engines at all, then, going down? Why don't they just use engines going up-grade to Sand Patch—and let the trains coast from there to Pittsburgh and Washington?"

Uncle Jerome looked blank. He opened his mouth. Then he closed it again. I could see that I had asked a foolish question. After all, what would the railroad do when all its locomotives had hauled loaded trains up to Sand Patch? There'd be no way for them to get down. At least, not economically.

The track ahead continued to unwind in front of Jake's engine. But soon we shipped around a corkscrew curve and crashed to a stop that nearly tumbled me off my perch. Uncle Jerome was already out of the caboose on the dead run by the time I collected my wits. Jake came down to meet him, and together they ran back along the track. I could see them carrying something heavy as they returned. They climbed aboard, and we jerked under way again in a hurry.

Uncle Jerome looked at his watch carefully. Then he peered over his shoulder at the grade back of us. I thought he seemed anxious.

* * *

"What was that by the track back there?" I asked, hoping it wasn't anything too awful.

"A spring," Uncle Jerome replied, "good, clear, cold mountain water. Plenty of sulphur in it. Me and Jake been stopping here for years whenever we get a chance. We both like to take home a jug of spring water once in a while. But," he added with a frown, "I told Jake we shouldn't have stopped today. We're pretty close onto Number 25's time now. You can see her smoke back there, about four miles down the grade."

I looked, and there it was, sure enough. "What would happen," I inquired, "if we didn't keep ahead of Number 25?" I made my voice sound casual.

Uncle Jerome looked grim. "We'd catch it from the dispatcher—a little work train like us slowing up a through passenger express." Then his face brightened. "But, we're five minutes ahead of her—and that's all we need. In fact, right now you might call us an advance section of the Chicago Flyer."

Well, that was a good one—us an advanced section of an all-Pullman express. Uncle Jerome and I had a good laugh over that.

Then the grade became steeper, with curves sharper and more frequent. The engine exhaust developed a staccato bark. We were climbing in earnest, in great looping circles, weaving back and forth for the easiest passage, a half mile up for maybe ten of circling.

"Sand Patch ahead," Uncle Jerome sang out suddenly. We boiled over the hump and onto the level of the summit, up to the very mouth of the tunnel before flipping over onto the Sand Patch siding. Behind us, the block signal cleared to free board for Number 25, which already could be plainly heard, pounding up the grade.

I tooted the caboose whistle, and Uncle Jerome waved, as she thundered past.

H. S. HAYWARD

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . .
To use books rightly—Ruskin

Force Not the Source of Right

Since no man has any natural authority over his fellowmen, and since force is not the source of right, conventions remain as the basis of all lawful authority among men. . . .

Now a man who becomes another's slave does not give himself; he sells himself, at the very least for his subsistence. . . .

To renounce one's liberty is to renounce one's quality as a man, the rights and also the duties of humanity. Such a renunciation is incompatible with man's nature, for to take away all freedom from his will is to take away all morality from his actions.—J. J. ROUSSEAU in "The Social Contract" (1762).

The Wide Horizon

The Troop Train Is Ready

By Franklin Snow

It was just after dawn in the huge cantonment. Whether the battalion had been wakened earlier than usual, to be ready for its journey, was not mentioned, as the long column came swinging down the dusty road, each man carrying full equipment.

At the loading platform stood a long train, engine coupled, ready to go. Few knew where the several hundred men were bound for. The railroad men knew only that they were to take them over the division to which they were attached. The traveling representative knew only that he was to ride to the end of his own railroad and there turn the train over to the representative of the next railroad. Doubtless the commanding officers of the battalion knew their destination, but such things are no longer discussed. The men themselves possibly had a general idea; for they knew that their long period of training in various camps had been completed and that they were, in consequence, bound overseas, or elsewhere for more intensive training.

Behind the scenes, much planning had gone into this "movement," as every trip by the military is designated. In Washington, the War Department transportation office had figured out the route and had consulted tariffs in order to obtain the most favorable rates; for railroads which benefited by so-called "land-grants" three-quarters of a century ago must still repay this "favor" by carrying Government goods and personnel at reduced rates.

* * *

These details having been arranged, a call was made for Pullman cars to be at the camp on a certain date. There are 1,500 Pullman sleeping-cars now assigned to a "pool" devoted exclusively to carrying soldiers and sailors and representing nearly 25 per cent of the Pullman Company's equipment. Occasionally, other cars are withdrawn from regular service when the demand becomes too great for the "pool" to meet, while small detachments are sent in regular cars on the trains used by the public generally.

While many of the cars allocated to troop-carrying are of the type known as "tourist cars," these are few; so many standard-type sleepers also are utilized.

The train awaiting our battalion of some 500 men consisted of the usual make-up—that is, a few sleepers and then a baggage-car, to be used as a kitchen; then some more sleepers and a baggage-car—altogether, fourteen Pullmans and three kitchen cars. Approaching train-side, the troops marched toward the head end, and into each car were loaded thirty-nine men. The Army plans to have two men occupy each lower berth and one man each upper, so that a twelve-section car, with drawing room, is expected to "sleep" thirty-nine men. (Parenthetically, the Navy loads its men only twenty-six to a car.)

The rolling-kitchens were loaded aboard the baggage cars; the transportation officer told the railroad passenger and operating officers present that all was ready; the latter informed the conductor, who waved a "highball" toward the engine, and the long train moved smoothly out of the siding.

* * *

As often happens, some of the Pullmans had several drawing rooms and compartments and one was comprised of rooms only. The boys assigned to this car exchanged quips and jests at the expense of their less-favored colleagues. The air-conditioning was not functioning. Every window was open and khaki-clad shoulders protruded from each. In one room rode the only non-uniformed man on the train—the railroad passenger representative, trying to catch up on sleep lost by many hours and days spent in the same duty. All day, soldiers passed to and from the kitchen-car, in no haphazard manner but in organized groups.

Night fell. The train reached a major city and for a long period was "parked" in the Union Station. Not a soldier left the cars; not a man visited between cars; not a man was on the platform. By orders, each man remained in his car, and silence ruled.

Finally, the heavy train moved again. Within were more than 500 officers and men. Where they were going, none whose duties involved the movement of the train knew. By railroad orders, none even told his associates that "he was taking out a troop train tonight." But by day and by night, from all sections of the country, day after day, these movements are occurring—with precision, celerity, safety, and harmony between military and railway personnel. A huge job, and one which is being done in addition to the heaviest freight and passenger traffic which the rails ever have been called upon to handle.

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